

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of
Fundamental Americanism

August 1957



IN THIS ISSUE: BIRTHDAY GIFT TO HOOVER • MENTAL HEALTH RACKET
LABOR TERROR—VIOLENCE • FOREIGN AID REASSESSED

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"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by
NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J. Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.50 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. XLV AUGUST—1957 No. 4

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

IN OUR January 1957 issue, Congressman Carroll Reece outlined the Communist threat in Hawaii, as related to the then pending Statehood bill. On page 1 he summarizes the Eastland Committee hearings held in Honolulu during November-December 1956.

WITH THE Senate's McClellan Committee probing deep into Labor's dirty linen, Fred DeArmond (page 3) asks if the time has not come—perhaps long ago—to throw the protections of law and order about the citizen's right to work?

SINCE RETIRING from the Presidency, Herbert Hoover has developed the greatest peace library in the world. John Jay Daly (page 5) tells how the Hoover Library has been maintained free of all Government control.

U. S. TAXPAYERS have sweat out \$109-billions in foreign aid during the last sixteen years—a large proportion of it to Communist and Socialist governments waging unrelenting warfare against private-enterprise capitalism. Richard Whalen of the Richmond, Va., *News Leader* traces the historical genesis of the American foreign aid program under New Deal Socialism (page 7).

THE STEADY, mysterious clacking of telegraph instruments in the railroad depot has been a fixture in American life for more than a century. But the Morse Code now is passing before the swift onrush of electronic science. Frank W. Ball (page 13) recounts the age of Morse, from 1837.

THE MOVEMENT for mental health is growing so fast—mostly with Federal subsidies—that the psychiatrists now are classifying people, not on the basis of scientific brain disorders, but on the basis of social attitudes on questions of religion, politics, economics, government, and international relations. Mrs. Gene E. Birkeland, for some time Bulletin Chairman in the California Chapter, Minute Women of the U.S.A., sounds a warning against the all too frequent mental-health questionnaire (page 15).

FRIENDLY relations between Canada and the U. S. were jolted violently when Canadian Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson denounced the U. S. Senate for its accidental inquiry into the Communist activities and associations of Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, who committed suicide in Cairo, April 4, 1957. On page 17, Dudley Evans explores the mysterious Pearson-Norman case as one of world-wide significance and impact.

EVERY ERA of American history has produced its own artistic geniuses to capture the mood and temper of the times. Sculptor John Rogers was one such in the troubled ante-bellum days of the Nineteenth Century. Julia Whittier Wolfe (page 19) sketches his life story.

TRUE APPRECIATION of great works of art enriches every life. An old friend and an experienced critic, Alexander H. Carasso, outlines the basic elements of art evaluation—long, reflective study in the great museums (page 21).

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30c Copy — \$3.50 Year

THE story of Communist infiltration in Hawaii is told in some 350 pages of hearings published recently by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security. This record presents sworn testimony taken under the chairmanship of Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), in historic Iolani Palace, Honolulu, in November-December.

Dr. Lyle G. Phillips, a reputable and highly respected physician and surgeon in Honolulu for 32 years, and 1951 president of the Hawaii Residents Association, informed the committee bluntly:

"It is my considered conclusion, arrived at slowly and definitely, that nowhere that I know of in the United States have identified Communists gone further in obtaining their primary objectives than in the Territory of Hawaii." (page 2321)

Dr. Phillips expressed the opinion, based on his personal inquiries and studies during the last six years, that the Communist objectives in Hawaii "are the same objectives that the Communist Party used in gaining control in Guatemala, Czechoslovakia, and presently in Singapore, and many other places."

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, directed by Harry Bridges, is the principal vehicle of Communist penetration throughout Hawaii, the hearings report.

Communist objectives in Hawaii were outlined by Dr. Phillips in these words: (page 2321)

"To infiltrate and control a major segment of the community's labor forces. Now, by a major segment down here I mean control of the sugar and pineapple industries and the waterfront. Those are so essential to us that control of them by the labor unions, and by the Communist leaders of those labor unions, amount effectively to the control of our economy. Also, to a lesser degree, there has been control of governmental and hospital employees. The second point is this: To use this power, derived from that control of labor to control politics, thereby making possible their ultimate aim, the third, to control our Government."

In the last Territorial elections, 14 out of 30 representatives elected to the

HAWAII -- RED CITADEL

By HON. B. CARROLL REECE

U. S. Representative to Congress from Tennessee



Congressman Reece

legislature carried the public endorsement of Harry Bridges' ILWU Political Action Committee, which had been established by Jack Hall, a Bridges lieutenant, in 1947.

"The following year the Communists practically took over the

Democratic Party machinery on the island of Oahu by a clever maneuver. The Democratic county chairman, Lau Ah Chew, was persuaded to de-activate all Democratic precinct clubs as of midnight, March 31, 1948. The following day new precinct elections were held, and the next day bewildered Democrats woke up to find that Communists and Communist sympathizers, and individuals under Communist control, had taken over."

The Hawaiian Commission on Subversive Activities later made formal inquiry into the Communist records of some of the newly elected Democratic precinct officers, Dr. Phillips continued.

"Of 811 precinct club officers checked by the commission, 175 were either Communist members, Communist sympathizers, or subject to Communist discipline, according to the Commission on Subversive Activities.

"Wilfred M. Oka and Mrs. Peggy T. Uesugi, both listed by the Commission as Communists, became secretary and assistant secretary of the Oahu County Democratic Committee [Honolulu] . . .

"At the 1948 Territorial Convention of the Democratic Party, 41 Communist Party members served as delegates or alternates." (page 2323)

"According to the Commission on Subversive Activities, it has in its possession sworn testimony that

the mass infiltration of the Democratic Party which I have just described was planned at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Oahu, held at the home of Jack Hall, early in 1948.

"Persons who attended that meeting, the Commission reported in 1955, are still prominently identified with the ILWU. Six of them were convicted of Smith Act violation three and a half years ago, but are still out on bail, pending appeal."

This appeal, which rests in the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, at San Francisco, has been



Harry Bridges Who Controls Politics in Hawaii, Flanked by Body Guard of Four Huskies

lost, mired, forgotten, pigeon-holed, or otherwise submerged by Justice William Denman since July 1953.

Governor Samuel Wilder King, of Hawaii, was the first witness before the Iolani Palace sessions, November 30, 1956. While jeering pickets from the ILWU and the United Public Workers, another pro-Communist union, demonstrated against the Senate Committee's public hearings, Governor King courageously welcomed the inquiry and tendered his offer of unstinting cooperation.

"As Governor of Hawaii, I welcome the investigation into the Communist problem here," Governor King said. "We know there are Communists in these islands. We know who some of them are, but we do not know how many others there may be."

When the House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Honolulu in April 1950, 39 witnesses took the Fifth Amendment. They are still carrying on their work in the community. Later, between November 1952 and June 1953, seven Communists were convicted in the Federal District Court in Honolulu under the Smith Act, for conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence.

"All seven were found guilty," Governor King related. "Six of this group were sentenced to imprisonment for five years and fined \$5,000 each; the seventh, a woman, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined \$2,000.

"Since July 1953, all seven of these persons have continued at liberty on bail, with very little interference with their normal pursuits in this community, pending action on their appeals in the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court.

"Through the Territorial Commission on Subversive Activities, other evidence of Communist affiliation is available to me. However, the Territory of Hawaii, notwithstanding our knowledge of the Communist threat in these islands, has no authority to charge and punish Communists under any territorial law. . . . However, we do realize that, because of the great importance of these islands as a strategic base in national defense, it is most important that no disloyal elements be tolerated." (page 2244)

Governor King suggested to the Eastland Committee that perhaps the additional evidence developed in the 1956 hearings might call for action before the Subversive Activities Control Board, in Washington, under the provisions of Public Law 637, 83rd Congress (1954).

In a word, the Communist problem in Hawaii is often one of divided jurisdiction. The Territorial authorities never have been given power to deal with Communism at home. Everything done against Communist infiltration must start in Washington. But Washington does very little.

When seven Honolulu Reds were convicted, the case rested in a dormant state in Judge Denman's



Left, Jack Hall, Bridges' Union Hawaiian Island Leader; Center, Prof. John Reinecke (Communist) and their Attorney, R. Gladstein

appeals court in San Francisco for more than four years without action.

Although the Subversive Activities Control Act has been on the books since mid-1954, no Hawaiian group ever has been cited by the U. S. Attorney General for hearings before the SCAB in Washington.

In this sense the good people of Hawaii are over a barrel on Communism. They can't act themselves, and the Federal authorities in Washington, and in the Courts, will not act to protect them against subversives.

The ugly and defiant revolutionary temper of the Honolulu Communist ring was reflected dramatically in the testimony of Robert McElrath before the East-

land Committee, November 30, 1956. He was accompanied by two attorneys, George R. Andersen and Myer C. Symonds.

After stating his home address, 2407 St. Louis Drive, Honolulu, McElrath was asked, "What is your business or profession?"

He answered: "I decline to answer the question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me."

Identified by other witnesses as Public Relations Director for the ILWU, McElrath was asked: "Is that listing correct?"

His answer: "I decline to answer the question on the grounds heretofore given."

Committee Counsel Robert Morris: "Mr. McElrath, are you a Communist?"

McElrath: The same answer.

Morris: Now, have you attended a Communist Party training school on the mainland?

McElrath: The same answer.

Morris: Have you consistently advocated here in Honolulu, and in the Hawaiian Islands, that the Communist Party should stay underground?

McElrath: I decline to answer the question on the grounds heretofore given.

Morris: Have Communist meetings been held at your home?

McElrath: Same answer.

Morris: When did you last see Charles Fujimoto? (Chairman of the Communist Party in Hawaii.)

McElrath: The same answer as heretofore given.

Morris: Have you attended National Conventions of the Communist Party on the mainland?

McElrath: The same answer as heretofore given.

At another point Senator Welker, of Idaho, took over, asking the witness how he supported his family. When McElrath again took to the Fifth Amendment on that question, the Senators decided they were dealing with an all-out Communist, fully trained in the Moscow techniques of obstruction and evasion. In less than one hour on the witness stand, McElrath took the Fifth Amendment 84 times.

Joseph Kealalio, international representative of the ILWU, alias Joseph Burr, 3922 Nioi Place, Honolulu, (See HAWAII—page 32)

WHAT would you think if you started into your favorite drug store and found the doors blocked by a mob of men carrying clubs and banners inscribed "Unfair to Independent Druggists Association?"

But where is the difference between one group of businessmen closing down a competitor because his prices are too low, and one labor group stopping another labor group from working at different contract wages?

You would be shocked to read that Dr. Sampson had slugged Dr. Eaton in a downtown office building because Eaton would not join the local medical society. Yet in the same paper you pass quickly over the report of physical assaults on non-union workers in connection with the strike at the local brick plant. That is scarcely news.

Let's examine this parallel further. If one salesman were to follow a competing salesman and throw a bomb under his car, the police would be quick to investigate, make an arrest, and bring the offender to justice. But when an out-of-town picket throws a bomb into the home of a worker in a struck plant, the newspaper editors shrug their shoulders at this "labor disturbance."

Every day's news brings us additional documentation on labor terror and violence throughout the U. S.

In Springfield, Missouri, a fairly typical city of about 100,000 population, there have been eight major dynamitings and uncounted small "incidents" of violence in the past eight years, including the partial destruction of a newspaper press room during a strike by the International Typographical Union. Within the last four years three school buildings under construction by non-union labor in neighboring towns have been dynamited.

Although the Springfield police have a good record for law enforcement otherwise, they have not solved one of these cases of labor terrorism. Their excuse: It seems to be the work of outside goons from Kansas City and other points. Rewards up to \$10,000 for apprehending the criminals have not been claimed.

A similar reign of terror in Scranton, Pennsylvania, came to light nationally only because the McClellan Committee happened to choose that community for investigation of labor-union gangsterism. The proprietor of a small bakery told how stink bombs had been tossed through his windows, his delivery truck turned over, and other outrages committed. He testified that the city police came to see him, took notes and suggested he contact other law enforcement bodies. The State Police said they could act only if the Governor should order them. The district attorney talked soft and passed the buck. Nothing was done by the law in this and numerous other Scranton

"incidents," including the bombing of a contractor's home.

The most notorious example of this double standard of justice is the three-year strike of Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers against the Kohler Company at Kohler, Wisconsin, manufacturers of plumbing

and other equipment. There, more than 800 cases of personal violence and vandalism have been perpetrated, away from the plant, in addition to incessant acts of hoodlumism on the picket line. One

union roughneck was sent to the penitentiary for a particularly vicious beating and kicking of a worker—an elderly man about half the size of his assailant. The judge who sentenced the offender has been denounced by Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey of the UAW. Mazey called a union boycott of three Wisconsin food stores in which the judge was known to have a financial interest.

But the wave of crimes at Kohler otherwise went unpunished. One unprovoked assault resulted in a broken neck for a worker from which he later died. The picket who committed this murder is known, but he escaped back to Michigan, from where the UAW flying squad came, and Governor "Soapy" Williams refuses to extradite him to Wisconsin to stand trial.

Kohler workers had to run the gauntlet of mobs of Michigan goons blocking entrance into the plant, some of them carrying lengths of pipe or heavy sticks, other handy at kneeling, gouging, and slugging. Women workers, but they were outnumbered by the goon they didn't go home. Sometimes when employees arrived home from work they would find crowds of 200-300 jeering, union mobsters gathered in front of their houses. Dozens of paint bombs were tossed into the homes of workers.

At Kohler the village police tried to protect the workers, but they were outnumbered by the goon squads imported from Detroit. Sheriff's deputies stood by and advised the employees to go home and not try to work, because to exercise that right might "set off violence." Strikers served coffee to the observer deputies and voted the sheriff back into office at the next election.

Governor W. J. Kohler of Wisconsin is a cousin of Herbert V. Kohler, president of the Kohler Company. The only contribution the Governor made toward restoring order was to suggest that the company arbitrate. The company's answer: "We will agree to arbitrate any question as to interpretation of our contract with the union, but we will not arbitrate the question as to who is to manage this business, with an organization that has our plant under seige."

At Kohler, the UAW insists on its right to keep

LABOR TERROR-VIOLENCE

By FRED DeARMOND



Strikers and Non-Strikers Conflict Broken Up By Police

non-union men from working. The illusion of "peaceful picketing" has been unmasked.

"Let's do everything we can to keep them from the plant before they get to the picket line," said Robert Burkart, international representative of the union, in charge of the strike.

"They've joined the ranks of the enemy and they ought to be treated as such. During the war, when they join the enemy they're shot when convicted," said Emil Mazey, the UAW Secretary-Treasurer, at a mass meeting.

In many U. S. communities, it's no crime to kick a non-union worker around. In fact, according to Herbert Kohler, one of the major objectives of the UAW is to get the criminal code changed to recognize this fact officially. The master minds in this union—and there can be no doubt that other unions, including Dave Beck's Teamsters, share this view—want a permanent open season on non-union workers or members of competing independent unions. There would then be one code of criminal laws for union members and another for the rest of us.

The McClellan Committee revealed recently that the conviction of three Pennsylvania business agents for conspiring to dynamite "enemy" works and homes had not affected their jobs, as long as they are able to stall off serving their sentences. Senator McClellan asks George Meany how this jibes with the AFL-CIO code of ethics?

Whenever proposals were made to amend the old Wagner Act by defining violence to person and property by strikers as an unfair labor practice, the union protagonists argued passionately that this was unnecessary since all such violence already was prohibited by state statutes. That was a sore point because such prohibition in the Federal law would involve penalties and would mean that the unions could not come before the NLRB with clean hands. Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley did write into the Labor-Management Act four unfair practices on the part of labor, one of which is "interfering with, restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization." Unfortunately that clause has in many instances remained a dead letter, because it simply has not been enforced.

Politics is one reason. There are too many "captive Governors" crawling on their bellies to win the Reuther vote, as in Michigan.

The root of the matter is that even in this enlightened and humane mid-twentieth century, unionism is based solidly on force. Union leaders rely on naked force to get what they want from employers. Behind every bargaining proposal is the threat to close down a business by strike, to seize a plant, or to get a friendly government to do it for them in the Roosevelt-Truman manner.

The boycott is a more gentle economic means, but

still force. The UAW is pushing a nation-wide boycott against the Kohler Company. It is reputed to have cost the company \$25,000,000 in business, and the union more than \$2,000,000 in direct strike expenses. A number of union-dominated governmental units, including the city of Minneapolis and the State of Massachusetts, have joined in this effort to destroy a Wisconsin business.

Some unions rely on force to recruit membership. As one of their leaders put it, unionism is "a force that compels cooperation."

"Join up or we will take away your means of making a living." "Stay away from your job or we'll caress your skull with a club." "Pay your dues or we'll force your boss to fire you." These are more than nightmares to American workmen. They have been stark realities to hundreds of thousands.

When you discuss this question with union men you get this response: "But you can't have effective unions without these things. Take away the union shop, picketing, and maintenance of membership (the check-off or the requirement that the employer fire a man who doesn't pay his union dues) and you won't have any unions."

Well, that's equivalent to admitting that the unions can't stand free competition and don't offer enough to their members to cause them to carry union cards voluntarily. Suppose the churches made and enforced the same conditions. We would then have compulsory tithing and church attendance, and punishment for heresy, as was once the case back in primitive times. Force contradicts the whole spirit of freedom.

To many people the acme of totalitarianism in labor relations was the old outlawed "yellow dog" contract. Back in the last century some employers hired men only on condition that they signed a contract never to join a union. It was a vicious practice. But is it one whit more vicious than the present approved practice, by which an employer hires a man and at the same time contracts him to join a union and pay dues, or else be fired?

The only difference is that the employer makes this condition only because he has to do so by the contract he has been forced to sign with the union. That makes the compulsion double. But to the new worker it's all the same. It means he has lost his freedom to work wherever he can get a job. He is denied a freedom quite as sacred to the pursuit of happiness as freedom of speech, worship, and assembly.

There is growing public sentiment in the U. S. today for the principle that the right to work is as sacred as the right to strike. The strike is legal, protected by law. The right to work is not protected by law. Yet the right to work is the basic right of human existence. Without work there can be only decay and death to human society. Is it not time for our legislators to protect this first right of humanity from terror?

COMMUNIST PROMISES

"It is not safe for us to alter and weaken the military dispositions which protect us merely because of Soviet promises. There must be dependable supervision and control of all promises, and procedures to assure that we may not be victimized by promises that are illusory.

"Let us never forget these significant facts: International Communism has seized by force, or the threat of force, all or major parts of nearly a score of nations, with an aggregate population of about 900-million people. No one of these nations was, at the time of seizure, protected by treaties of mutual security and the common defense system created thereunder. But not one nation which did share in such a common defense has been lost to international Communism.

"Such a record shows what folly it would be for us to agree to dismantle our common defense system in reliance upon unsupervised Soviet promises."

—JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

(June 10, 1957)

ASKED to name the greatest living American, your choice almost certainly would be ———? Or, given an easier assignment—Name the ten most distinguished living Americans—who would win first place on your list? For every individual, one name would stand out above all others. But in all likelihood, no two lists would be the same at the top. Some selections would emphasize politics and public service, others religion, others teaching, and still others historic military exploits.

But this much is certain, almost every list would carry the name of Herbert Hoover, thirtieth President of the United States, who celebrates his eighty-third birthday on August 10th this year. By all standards of Americanism, Herbert Hoover exhibits, in both his public and private life, all of the attributes which qualify a nominee for the role—Greatest Living American.

Dr. Charles Callan Tansill, eminent historian, author of *America Goes to War*, *Back Door to War*, and other notable historical works, heads his list of great Americans with the name of Herbert Hoover. So do many of Dr. Tansill's fellow-members of the American Historical Society. So do millions of other Americans.

One of the reasons for the name of Herbert Hoover being on so many lists stems from a recent act of his, symbolic of the man's nature. This is proof, if any were needed, that the former President is a great American.

Here it is:

At a time when the whole world seemingly has designs on the United States Treasury, when pressure groups, individuals, even nations, try to relieve Uncle Sam of his wealth, one citizen refused to take any public funds for his favorite public-service project!

You guessed it, Herbert Hoover.

"No," he said when told how Federal funds might be obtained for his project, actually his hobby, *The Hoover Institute and Library* at Stanford University, California.

"No, let us be independent," Hoover said.

Had he desired, Mr. Hoover could have received \$100,000 in Federal funds annually for his library, advanced under the Presidential Archives Act of 1955; but this man who never accepted recompense for his many public services calmly said "No, let us be independent."

Instead, the War Library relies on private funds. C. Easton Rothwell, director of the Library, tells the story: "To have obtained this (Federal) money would have necessitated transferring to the Federal Government the title to all the materials handled with

funds received from the Government. It would also have been necessary to place the administration of these materials under the Archivist of the United States. Mr. Hoover and the Board did not want to do this and, moreover, they wished to retain the private character of this library. We have always felt

that there is a place in America for a private institution in which people might engage in what could be called free enterprise in research and education. Moreover, many of the deposits given to Mr. Hoover were on condition that they would become parts of a private

collection." What happened in lieu of the refusal to accept public funds? Well, as Dr. Rothwell says, "We are just in the process of launching our campaign for an endowment. In the beginning, our goal was \$2,500,000, a sum large enough to provide an annual income of \$100,000. We have since raised the goal to \$4,000,000, since it is clear that we must have approximately \$150,000 a year in order to sustain the work of the library and the publication program by means of which we are making available some of our rarest documentation to a much wider audience. Thus far our initial contributions have brought us approximately \$250,000 or \$300,000. We expect that others will come at a more rapid pace in the autumn."

Dr. Rothwell need have no worry on that score. Money is already on the assembly line, coming from sources of which he is not yet aware. This will all be rolled up in one fat bundle of cash—for Herbert Hoover on his 83rd birthday.

Such a birthday gift is assured, if there is any such thing as assurance in this old world, by the calibre of men on the committee attempting to raise the endowment. Chairman is Alonzo W. Peake, former president of the Standard Oil of Indiana. Associated with him at present are Harold M. Helm, Jeremiah Milbank, Henning W. Prentis, in New York; Hughston M. McBain, R. Douglas Stuart, in Chicago; Arnold G. Stifel, in St. Louis; E. E. Fogelson, in Dallas; A. C. Mattei, George G. Montgomery, in San Francisco, and Edward D. Lyman, in Los Angeles.

Among the many who are taking an active part in helping celebrate Herbert Hoover's 83rd birthday anniversary are his namesake and director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Hon. James Farley, erstwhile Postmaster General and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Watching this endeavor and anticipating the surprise that will undoubtedly overcome the recipient of such a great birthday gift is Herbert Hoover's trusted friend and advisor, Lawrence Richey. They had worked together at the

PRESENT FOR HOOVER

By JOHN JAY DALY



Hon. Herbert Hoover

White House, during the Hoover presidency—1929-33. Though Larry Richey, as he is affectionately known, is eleven years younger than Herbert Hoover the two men are as close as twins. Mr. Hoover moves between California and New York, but Larry Richey remains in Washington. He it was who looked into the possibility of Federal funds for the Hoover Library: "Certainly," he reported to the trustees, "you are entitled to \$100,000—maybe more."

That is when the classic answer came back, "*No, let us be independent.*"

When word got around that The Chief, as his friends call the former President, wanted only private funds, a crusade began. Soon \$250,000, in pledges and cash, was on hand.

Previously, Herbert Hoover had practically financed the Institute all by himself, pouring his own money into the project. He had actually started this library in 1917 when he was head of the Belgian Relief Commission. To date, close to \$5,000,000 has been spent in collecting and housing historical documents.

In gratitude to Herbert Hoover, some of the Belgians, who had been overrun by the Germans in World War I, gave to their American benefactor some of the secret directives captured from the enemy. Also, he was given many underground publications.

"Some day," Mr. Hoover told himself, "these will be rare documents." He put them aside, sent them to his alma mater, Stanford University, where he is a trustee, and this started the library. He paid good money for most of the material collected, all through the first years—and later; but after awhile this became more than a one man show.

As it takes a heap of living to make a house a home, so it takes a pile of books and a lot of documents to make a library.

Where some men make a hobby of collecting stamps, or old bottles, or signatures of famous men, Herbert Hoover 40 years ago went in for a hobby that one day might benefit the entire world. What he has collected, and is still collecting might one day prove to fair-minded men that war is futile. Out there in California the Hoover Library has all the evidence; or most of it. For the most part, too, this was paid for by Herbert Hoover out of his own private funds and no questions asked from the men and women who had gathered the material.

Some of it is as explosive as dynamite. There is the proof of who started World War I, World War II—and the Revolution in Russia back in 1917, in which the Czar and his family were assassinated.

It wasn't too long before the Hoover Library, taking on the proportions of a major operation, outgrew its original design. More room was needed.

The word spread. Material that Herbert Hoover and his helpers had collected needed more shelf room. Friends went to work. They raised \$673,000 to build what is known

at Stanford as a *Tower of Peace*. In this *Tower of Peace*, in the very chair he occupied as President of the United States, Herbert Hoover sits in his West Coast office and commands what is almost a complete written record of the Twentieth Century.

This interesting enterprise is divided into two branches: (1) The War Library, C. Easton Rothwell, director; and (2) The Archives, Thomas T. Thalken, archivist.

The War Library contains millions of items that deal with war, revolution and peace in America, Europe, the Near East, China, Japan and Africa.

Catalogued, most of these items are readily available. There is a vault, though, where secret papers are kept. These have to do with such events as the Russian Revolution and the Spanish Civil War. To protect persons still living, these papers will not be opened to the public, or even to private researchers, until the year 2000. Many of these items are not preserved elsewhere. That is their great distinction. The Goebbels' diaries are there. So, too, the German Anti-Comintern records. Also a first copy of *Pravda*, from Moscow. The Soviet government has only a photostat of the Hoover Library's *Pravda*.

In the Archives, now bulged, are two full floors of the former President's personal papers, consisting of 5-million items. They record his forty years of public service in the United States and throughout the world. As Archivist Thalken writes, "We are adding so many papers that we are almost bursting at the seams."

Soon, all this will be remedied, even if it becomes necessary to build a new wing to the *Tower of Peace*. Whatever this great patriot, Herbert Hoover wants, he usually gets. He wants this library; not as a memorial, but as a work-shop for scholars.

Undoubtedly, monuments will be erected to the memory of this extraordinary man; in this land and in foreign countries, including Russia. After the complete crop failure there in 1921, he saved some 18-million Russians from starvation, through the American Relief Administration, which he organized. Previously he had rescued 300-million Europeans by collecting

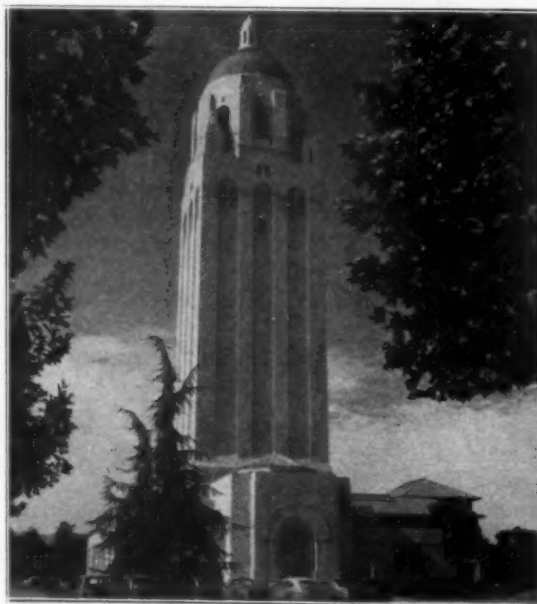
\$930-million for necessary foodstuffs, to stave off starvation.

In Europe almost every country, and every city, have named streets, parks, highways and avenues after Herbert Hoover.

At home, we have two cities named after Hoover—one in South Dakota, the other in Texas; plus Hooversville, Pa. Hoover Dam on the Colorado River, and the magnificent San Francisco Bay Bridge are deathless memorials to the Hoover Administration.

No wonder this man is the leading candidate for a role he is so well equipped to play—the Greatest Living American.

To him, a Happy Birthday. And may his *Tower of Peace* send its bright rays of hope to the farthest corners of our vexed and war-weary world.



Hoover Institute and Library, Hoover Tower, Stanford University, California

A SPECIAL Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program, headed by Senator Green of Rhode Island, recently completed a year-long inquiry into the aims and accomplishments of American overseas aid. The committee was assisted by eleven research groups and ten private citizens. Buried in the closely printed reports accumulated by the committee is the blue-print America will be urged to follow in building tomorrow's world. On its face, this blue-print describes a stronger free world, in which the freedom of

American citizens will be safer. Actually, however, the outlines of a stronger free world do not emerge from the findings of the majority of the Senate study groups. Instead, a grave threat to the future well-being of America inheres in their reports.

Only the American Enterprise Association, which urges greater private investment abroad, recognizes the key to stability and increased productivity within the so-called "underdeveloped" countries. Most of the other groups advocate massive and long-term "grants" (gifts) and unprofitable loans to the governments of the Asian and African nations clamoring for rapid industrialization.

Further, these groups state bluntly that American taxpayers must not expect any political or economic return on this proposed, long-term investment. We are told simply that we must continue to give and hope for the best.

Assuming the same state of mind among our lawmakers who already have acquiesced in American overseas expenditures of almost \$109-billion in the last two decades, what will be the practical outcome of the American taxpayer's generous sacrifice?

American dollars will be used to build a hostile, Socialist world.

How will this come about?

Strangely enough, under the auspices of a ghost—Joseph Stalin.

Soviet tactics shift with bewildering frequency, but the framework of Marxism-Leninism imposes an inflexible purpose on Soviet strategy. With the strategic goal of world conquest unchanged, momentary tactical deviations from that line are interpreted falsely by Western wishful thinkers.

In the West, and especially in America, the notion of "foreign aid" is not fully understood. In the Kremlin, however, the real meaning of foreign aid has been long recognized. And, today, a dead man's strategic concepts approach realization in the apparent willingness of the West to embark on a long-term program of aid to the "backward" nations.

In 1921, Stalin saw with clarity the revolutionary necessity for "foreign aid." He spelled out his beliefs in *Marxism and the National and Colonial Question*, a work which once circulated freely in America in the authorized Sov-

iet edition. But, as years passed and Stalin's theories became more visibly linked to events, only expurgated editions were available. In these editions, appearing in the late 1920's and early 1930's, statements were deleted which might have awakened the Western world from its Cinderella slumber.

Today, as Stalin's words are unwittingly echoed by Western statesmen, his book is virtually unknown, even among anti-Communist researchers, and any edition is a collector's item.

What are the damning words of yesterday, that

must be suppressed and buried with the speaker today?

It is essential, Stalin wrote, in 1921, "that the . . . advanced (capitalist) countries should render aid, real and prolonged aid, to . . . the backward nationalities in their cultural and economic development.

"Unless such aid is forthcoming," the Soviet strategist continued, "it will be impossible to bring about the peaceful coexistence and fraternal collaboration of the toilers of the various nations within a single world economic system that is so essential for the final triumph of socialism."

The key phrase in the above passage—"a single world economic system"—means more than the mountain of data and scores of graphs and charts prepared by the study groups and presented to the Senators. It implies a levelling and subsequent integration of national economies into an international, collectivist economy. Under such a system, the fate of private property and capital, basic to American free enterprise, easily may be imagined.

"In order to win a war," Stalin advised his followers, "one must not only triumph at the front but also revolutionize the enemy's rear, his reserves. . . .

"The actual inequality of nations (cultural and economic) which is a heritage of the past and which cannot be abolished in one or two years, makes its influence felt. . . .

"This inequality will make itself felt still more 'on the morrow' of the victory of the proletariat in the West, when numerous backward colonies and semi-colonies, marked by the most varied levels of development, will inevitably appear on the scene."

The inevitable has happened. New nations have risen in the East, populated by the proverbial "teeming millions" and possessed of a new freedom, not yet tempered by responsibility. The leaders of these newly free peoples reflect the popular, anti-colonial

passions in their expressions of intense nationalism. But, even as the leaders, such as Nasser of Egypt, bellow anti-Western slogans, they cast covetous eyes on the industrial wealth of the great powers, especially the United States.

All this is precisely what Stalin anticipated. He predicted the break-down of Western colonialism and urged his followers to identify the international Socialist revolution with the

FOREIGN AID REASSESSED

By RICHARD WHALEN



England's Unfavorable Public Reaction to American Aid

mounting movement for national independence in the backward areas.

Throughout the 1920's, natives of colonial lands were trained at the People's University of the East in Moscow. These intellectuals, disciplined Marxists and trained revolutionists, returned to their homelands to win control of nationalist, "anti-imperialist" movements.

Over the years, these movements have been successful. Today, Soviet-trained native intellectuals, who are faithful only to Moscow, occupy positions of influence within several of the countries we are now urged to aid. These traitors seek rapid industrialization and the growth of rigidly controlled, centralized economies, despite evidence that their people would suffer great hardship and even death in the quick shift from farm to factory.

Non-Marxists do not appreciate fully the single-minded adherence of Marxists to the doctrine of proletarian supremacy. Soviet society, according to Marx and Lenin, must be founded on the absolute rule of the leaders of the industrial factory workers. Temporary alliances with farmers and petty landlords are broken as soon as the "anti-imperialist" phase of the revolution has ended. In the former colonies this phase has manifestly ended . . . and the new ruling class can emerge only as a result of industrialization.

However, advocates of massive foreign aid within the United States cloud the realities of Soviet strategy with cant phrases about "winning the battle for men's minds."

Mud-hut Marxism, which sees the illiterate masses of the backward nations embracing Communism unless weaned by American dollars, is a myth, pure and simple. Fabricated by Fabian Socialists in America who believe they can halt the progress of Stalin's plan at the moment of their choosing, this fraud daily beguiles well-meaning Americans who do not choose to understand that effective foreign policy is motivated by self-interest, not the ambition to "do good" on a global scale.

Southeast Asia is a main target of Soviet infiltration and consequently, an area that has received large sums of American aid, most of which has been justified by recourse to the myth previously mentioned. But the results of a recent public opinion poll conducted in Laos explode this myth and reveal the capacity of the average native to think in abstract terms. The poll disclosed that:

Ninety per cent of those interviewed did not know where the King lived.

Only 10 per cent knew the name of the Prime Minister.

Fewer than half knew the name of their own country.

And, despite our contribution of more than 90 per cent of the country's budget, only 2 per cent had



Communist-Socialist Combine to Agitate Against American Aid in Italy

ever heard of American aid.

The question arises, who benefits from the vast sums spent by the United States in such areas? The only beneficiaries are the relative handful of native intellectuals who control the machinery of government, and are hostile to the growth of a political and economic system which would disturb their control.

The natives of the "underdeveloped" countries are pawns, without immediate value to the Kremlin. They are merely so many mouths to be fed and so many hands to do unskilled work. What the Soviets and their native agitators desire is the rapid development of modern industrial skills among these people, without an accompanying skill in the art of democratic self-government.

J. Anthony Panuch, in the *Harvard Business Review*, recently summed-up

the situation in the "underdeveloped" nations.

"Communism," he wrote, "is unknown among the illiterate masses of the underdeveloped areas. Like democracy, liberation, modernization, or industrialization, it is completely beyond their comprehension.

"The carriers of Communism," he continued, "in the underdeveloped areas of South East Asia, where public opinion consists of a few thousand persons, are the ruling class native intelligentsia. . . ."

However, researchers formulating the blue-print for tomorrow's world do not agree with Mr. Panuch.

For example, members of Chicago University's Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change told the Senators that "the emerging middle-class intellectuals" in the backward areas represent America's best hope for the future.

One may argue that these so-called "middle-class" intellectuals are Socialists, who are irrevocably opposed to capitalism.

But the wise men of Chicago University contend that "it would be a serious mistake to assume that some form of democratic, labor-party socialism is merely a watered-down brand of Communism."

And herein lies the fallacy of the "foreign aid on faith alone" argument. Stalin, you will recall, spoke of "a single world economic system"—a Marxian economic system. He clarified what he meant in 1924, in a revised edition of *Marxism and the National and Colonial Question*, when he said:

" . . . the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . is the living prototype of the future amalgamation of nations in a single world economic system."

His meaning could not be clearer, nor more deadly to the system which provides America's well-being.

Now, it could be argued, what does Stalin's theory of the 1920's have to do with the world of 1957 and beyond? In other words, how can it be proven that his vision is being fulfilled?

The answer to this argument lies in a more fateful (See FEDERAL AID—page 32)

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.*

Reds Prepare a Sneak Attack?

Many Americans in and out of the Government and Congress are showing growing concern over revelations unearthed in recent months regarding foreign investments in stocks and bonds of major American industries throughout our nation. It is estimated that such investments now total over \$30 billion, concentrated in major industries, such as oil, uranium, titanium, lithium, nickel, copper and various defense industries.

Not only would a "sudden selling on the part of foreign sources cause considerable economic disruption in the United States," says Senate leader Olin Johnson (D-Tex.), but the hidden owners in American industries could serve as legalized espionage agents in behalf of unfriendly and conspiring governments, since heavy ownership in industries in national defense operations carries with it certain inside knowledge concerning the operations within such industries. Some of the defense industries are on highly classified work, and with the breaking up of previous illegally constituted espionage rings in the United States by the FBI, the new form of legalized gaining of information confronts the Government with new and more serious problems, for there appears to be no law to prevent outside investors from purchasing American industrial stocks and bonds openly or through secret Communist agents, which latter course appears to be prevalent today.

Aliens Invest in American Industries

Investigations have already traced considerable amounts of money secretly invested in industries in America and other non-Communist countries to Swiss banks, but at that point the investigations have hit a stone wall in that Swiss banking and espionage laws are very stringent in the protection of depositor accounts left in Swiss banks. It is unlawful for any Swiss bank to divulge the name of any depositor, the extent of his deposits, the source of his revenues or the nature of his expenditures or investments. Switzerland has for many years remained the sole sanctuary of peace and the haven of self and forcibly exiled kings, dictators and revolutionaries. All wealth-snatching politicians have stored funds in Switzerland for their own future welfare. It has also been the scene of many international plots, although the Swiss themselves have had no part in such plots. It is believed that Swiss banks hold more hoarded fortunes within their vaults than all other banks combined. Some \$1 billion 500 thousand of the \$30 billion of foreign investments in America come through Swiss banks, but the identity of the investors is yet to be uncovered.

The general concern is not only in the gradual encroachment of foreign ownership of some of our middle-sized, as well as larger-sized industries, but like-



Former U. S. Army Intelligence Officer and Wife, Former OSS Employee, Indicted as Espionage Agents for Russia

wise over the infiltration of our war industries, possibly electric power, transportation and communication industries, which in the event of war could be most serious, particularly if the investors are in fact dummies for an unfriendly foreign power.

It will be recalled that the present dictators of Russia announced some months ago to the world that Communists need no longer adopt force to obtain the Communist goal of world dictatorship; that Communists would adopt "new means" in the promotion of their goal in other countries. Communist masterminds have a bag full of tricks stored away from previous efforts at revolution. When taken out and dusted off and modernized, these are classed as "new."

Reds Use Stolen Wealth in Plot

The Reds of Russia and China, it is believed, have mountainous stores of gold, jewels and hoarded money of other countries taken in the seizure of governments and individual fortunes which are being cautiously siphoned out on the markets in least expected circles. These may be the funds which have found their way into Swiss banks, now being used to invest in industries of non-Communist countries, including the U.S.A. The Czar's fortunes were so dealt out, some of the precious silver having been sold through such sources in Washington, D. C., in the late twenties.



Three Reuther Auto Union Organizers Refuse to Name Fellow Communists as Witnesses Before Senate Internal Security Committee

Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky and their disciples of revolutionary Communism later realized their big mistake in taking over Russia by destruction. The cities and villages including the industries, transportation and energy sources all had to be rebuilt, adding to the troubles that have helped hold back the economy of Russia for a period of forty years. As a matter of fact, it took an era of "peaceful co-existence" between Reds and their intended prey, the Capitalists, to restore and modernize the Russian electric and transportation industry. This lull in the breach between the two took place in the late twenties and early thirties. It was capitalist American interests that rebuilt Russia's Dnieper Dam, modernized oil production and transportation and which later made it possible for the Red dictatorship to save itself from the threats of Hitlerism. Through that aid it increased its industrial capacity and modernized its armed forces' equipment. So Dictator Khrushchev's latest appeal for "peaceful cooperation" of "marriage for convenience," while he puts in use "new methods" of seeking "world Socialism," is but a repetition of tactics of the past, coupled with a possible new phase, that of secretly investing in major industries in non-Communist countries in order to later sabotage their national economy. The new Red Dictator has recently contended that capitalism is headed for ruin and that world Socialism is forging to the front throughout the world. The Reds expect to be the direct beneficiaries in any such anticipated collapse.

Reds Moved Seized Wealth to Moscow

Russian and Chinese Reds under Stalin and Mao put into practice the seizure of territories and industries during World War II by marching in, as German, Italian and Jap forces were pressured out of what now constitute the Russian and Chinese satellite countries by the combined American and British forces. The countries were taken over by the Reds with a minimum of destruction and stores of gold and other wealth were confiscated and shipped to Moscow and Peiping. Industries were dismantled in Europe and sent to Russia. Plants were dismantled in Manchuria and, thanks to American traitors in our own government, Japanese war industries were dismantled and shipped to Russia. Industries in North Korea were given over to the Reds.

Theft by the Reds is nothing new. It is moral in their code of ethics. During the early days of the revolutionary drive in Russia, Lenin, following Stalin's escape from a Siberian prison, sanctioned organized thievery as a means to finance the Red cause. Stalin, known in Red circles then as Koba, had two companions in his escape. They were expert forgers and were put to work forging Tiflis bank notes in denominations of 200 rubles which were widely circulated. In 1905 and 1906 bank robberies, hold-ups of bank messengers, robbing of post offices, warehouses and stores were every-day events, all perpetrated by Lenin-Stalin organized gangsterism. Threatened boycotts brought protection money from industries, and those with means were blackmailed into divvying up.

Billions in Wealth Stolen

Upon the seizure of power in Russia, as in China and other satellite countries, all available wealth, except that hidden, was confiscated and sent to the Capitals of the Reds. In 1937 the Reds in Spain shipped some \$722 million in gold and other stolen negotiable wealth to Moscow. As Mussolini attempted to make his escape on the fall of Italy to American forces, Communists waylaid him and his mistress,



Scene Inside American Embassy Following Communist Staged Jap Anti-American Riot

hanging them and seizing the fortune they have secreted with them in the hope of reaching a haven in Switzerland. The fortune reportedly totaled \$18 million in gold, American and British money and jewels. Witnesses have testified to both thefts.

A New York importer was found in possession of \$245,000 in German bonds in January this year. A Senate Committee indicates that it is part of the loot of \$350 million seized by Russian armed forces in the occupation of Germany in 1945. The New York importer claimed that he brought over the bonds from Warsaw and secretly deposited them in a safety deposit box in a California bank in the 1940's and later transferred them to a New York lock box.

Russia Floods World With U.S.A. Money

The Communists flooded Europe and South America with bogus American money prior to World War II. Dr. Valentine Burtan, the chief Stalin agent in the world counterfeit plot, was arrested in Chicago, having dared brave our own country with the bogus bills. During World War II, at the very moment we were aiding Russia to sustain herself against attacks from Hitlerites, Russia was flooding the world with American occupational money printed from U.S.A. Treasury plates delivered to Moscow at the insistence of Harry Dexter White, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

(See ENEMY, Page 23)



Soviet Cruiser Escorting Red Subs to India Passes Through Bosphorous

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

WHAT MOSCOW TAUGHT CHINA

NEWS FROM the China mainland that upwards of 40-million victims of Communism face starvation before the next harvest presents a timely demonstration of Moscow's "liberation" methods and tactics in the satellite areas.

Quite by coincidence, the shocking news of Red China's economic collapse came the same day Chiang Kai-shek published in New York his new book delineating his fight against Communism since 1918. Writing at 70 from his Formosa refuge, Chiang once more makes the point the free world appears never to grasp:

"In our dealings with the Chinese Communists, we have always set a great store by ethical considerations and good faith. . . . What we did not realize was that Communists are Communists first, last, and always. They were traitorous all the time. . . . All such things as United Front, neutralism, peace talks, political consultations, and even terms and agreements, are merely forms of struggle which they happen to use. For the final showdown, they will resort to violence. They are ruthless in actions and treacherous in methods. If you do not destroy them, they will destroy you. . . . One of the mistakes which we made is that we were not as strict in our preventive measures against the Communist Party as against the Communist armed forces. We did not pay as much attention to the leftist and neutralists in the Communist front as to the Communist Party itself. For that reason, although we defeated Communist armed forces repeatedly in the field, we did not destroy the Communists' organization. . . . We were too lenient with them. This gave them a chance to perpetuate their political intrigues, which ended in bringing on this unprecedented calamity."

Freedom would be served if all the honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States might read, and understand, Chiang's tragic historical reminiscences.

KREMLIN FALLOUT ENDANGERS WORLD

FOUR YEARS have passed since President Eisenhower presented his historic atoms-for-peace proposals before the United Nations. Only Russia has obstructed real progress in atomic disarmament. Instead of joining the peace powers in an effective open-skies inspection covenant, Russia has turned all her screaming propaganda machinery against the atom bomb tests of America and England.

Many influential politicians in the United States, including Adlai Stevenson, have taken up the Communist cry against future atomic tests.

To argue against bomb tests is to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The power of the atom bomb as a device of massive retaliation is the only power in the world today holding the Russian monster in check. Without the bomb, the whole fabric of civilization would be shattered by Russian aggression, just as the whole structure of Asiatic civilization is being ground to dust today by Kremlin imperialism.

The cry against radioactive fallout from atomic bomb tests is a principal device of Communist propaganda. It is calculated to halt all tests throughout the civilized world, while Russia persists in her barbaric refusal to join the powers in an effective open-skies inspection pact against atomic weapons.

Russia remains the lurking vandal in civilization's hen house—awaiting a quiet, dark night for favorable opportunity to spring upon the whole structure of civilization, thus to carry all humankind back to another Dark Ages.

Dr. W. F. Libby of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, has answered the fallout cry with complete scientific documentation. In his public letter to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, in French Equatorial Africa, Dr. Libby sets at rest for all time the Kremlin hoax—which Candidate Stevenson developed so truculently in the 1956 presidential campaign—that bomb tests endanger future generations everywhere.

"I do not mean to say that there is no risk at all," Dr. Libby wrote. "What I should like to demonstrate to you is that the risk is extremely small compared to other risks which persons everywhere take as a normal part of their lives."

If Russia is truly concerned over the dangers of atomic fallout, why does she not subscribe at once to the Eisenhower formula for open-skies inspection?

Instead, Russia prefers to act the pious fox, forbidding atomic limitation while seeking at the same time to panic all humanity with her howls of genetic sterilization from fallout.

Dr. Libby answers all this fraud with a single sentence: ". . . we all carry in our bodies, and have in our surroundings, amounts of radioactivity very much larger than those derived from radioactive fallout. . . . The additional radiation dosages which persons receive from fallout are small compared to these natural dosages. . . . Obviously, the genetic effect of fallout radiation must be very small compared with the genetic effect of natural radiation."

TIGHT MONEY SLOWS INFLATION

WISE CREDIT policies urged by the Federal Reserve governors are proving effective in slowing inflation. The automobile industry, as well as housing, already reflects the sound influence of the slow-down. Total auto production in the U. S. for 1957 will barely equal 1956—as against an increase of 10 per cent calculated last January.

The industry's 1956 retail sales in the U. S. totaled approximately 5,850,000 passenger cars and 900,000 trucks, which made it the third best year in the industry's history.

There is every indication that our economy is on a sound basis, with both consumer spending and capital expenditures by business now at all-time highs. At the moment, the economy seems to be on a plateau, with gross national product running at a record annual rate of \$427-billion. This compares with a gross national product of \$412-billion last year.

It is generally expected that gross national product will remain fairly steady over the next few months,

with a moderate rise anticipated for the fourth quarter.

Illustrating the more rational rate of consumer spending, General Motors, our largest automotive producer, operated for the first six months of this year at 91 per cent of the comparable 1956 production rate.

There is still evidence of over-spending for some lines of consumption goods, and total consumer spending continues at the all-time high, with government spending still rising.

But total savings throughout the land are now in better relation to total income than during the last several years. More and more families are taking heed of the inflation danger, and stimulating savings accordingly. As a result, General Motors has shown an increase from 500,000 to 684,000 in total stockholders since the close of 1955. This one company reported a greater increase in shareholders in the last two years than in the previous twenty-four—convincing evidence that the spirit of private enterprise and private investment is again taking hold in an effective way among all our people.

The robust health of the auto industry is a reliable barometer on the economic weather nationally, for no less than 26,000 firms supply parts, materials and services to General Motors, 89 per cent of them relatively small concerns employing fewer than 500 persons.

"Some people profess to believe that large and small businesses are antagonists in a battle for survival," said President Harlow H. Curtice. "Nothing could be further from the truth. The fact is, they are partners. Each is dependent on the other and together they form a team."

"Many small suppliers perform a service that a big company cannot perform, or make something that a big company is not equipped to make. On the other hand, many of these supplier companies could not exist without a large end-product fabricator like General Motors, geared to develop a national market for their output."

Pointing out that there now are more small businesses than at any time in American history, Curtice said the automobile industry can claim credit for many of them.

"For every blacksmith of yesterday, there are a thousand service stations today, for every livery stable, a hundred garages. It has been estimated that more than 700,000 business enterprises—motels, taxicab companies, trucking concerns and so on—owe their existence to the motor vehicle."

Slowly, but surely, America is throwing off the spiritual paralysis imposed by twenty terrible years of New Deal socialism. The old lights of freedom are aglow once more with hope and promise for all our people.

Fundamental Americanism is on the march!



EUROPEAN INFLATION

A RECENT report from the Bank for International Settlements, at Basle, Switzerland, highlights the general advance of monetary inflation through all of Europe since the end of World War II.

Only Switzerland reports a gain for the investor who holds government bonds. Switzerland pays 3.10 per cent interest on her federal obligations, while the average decline in the value of that country's money since 1946 has been only 1.4 per cent a year.

But in France, the purchasing power of money has declined 13.4 per cent a year, while French govern-

ment bonds were paying only 3.17 per cent interest.

In Britain money has declined in value at the average rate of 6 per cent a year since 1946, while her government bonds pay only 2.60 per cent a year.

In varying degrees, the same story is told in Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden.

At home, our own government bonds pay about 3 per cent a year, and the average decline in the purchasing power of money has been 3.7 per cent a year since 1946.

Throughout all of Europe, savings depreciate faster than can be covered by interest earnings on the best government bonds. This situation actually penalizes savings and virtually commands immediate spending. When such penalties on savings become recognized generally, run-away inflation is at hand. That danger throughout Europe is indeed great today.

Since 1953 the Eisenhower Administration has fought with vigor and determination to stabilize U. S. prices, with only moderate success. Inflation still is a danger at home—a danger which every citizen must fight if possible with more and more savings. And Government itself must help with a considerable reduction in public spending at all levels of administration.

Inflation, once out of hand, prostrates a nation like an invading army.

Surely the common sense of the American people is equal to this grim challenge today?

In the final analysis, inflation is a moral problem—the temptation to buy more than is available in the market.

Only moral courage and restraint can meet the problem—*savings!*



U. S. MILITARY POWER IS GREAT

DEMOCRATIC carping against the Eisenhower budget for the defense of freedom everywhere has obscured for many taxpayers the real power of America's retaliatory might. Russia today finds but one deterrent to world conquest—the certainty that she will be pulverized. Lawless Communism knows no other control.

Testifying recently in secret sessions of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, General Lauris Norstad, commander of the NATO forces, stated unequivocally that his command now is capable of "destroying anything that is of military significance in Russia." He said NATO operates from 150 different airfields. The U. S. Air Force operates from a total of 260 fields overseas, some of which also are shared by the NATO forces.

He added that an enemy force commanding one-half the combined NATO striking power still would face total destruction.

"If he has 100 per cent, he can do a lot of damage to us, but he still will be destroyed. If he has 200 per cent, he still can be destroyed. . . . He must always face the decision, 'If I deliberately start a war I will be destroyed.'"

The U. S. today is capable of delivering atomic bombs upon Russia from our own mainland bases, plus many intermediate bases around the world.

Senator Capehart, of Indiana, asked: "We are capable of bombing them from 260 bases, more or less?"

"Yes, sir," General Norstad replied, "and I think that poses a military problem to the Russians that is very serious."

Need one wonder that the Kremlin would like to stop our atomic tests?

BRASS KEY telegraphy is vanishing. The use of the Morse Code soon will be history. About a year ago, on July 23, 1956, a chief dispatcher pulled a master switch in the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad telegraph office in Lexington, Kentucky, and all brass keys on that division went dead.

The passing of the Morse Code on the eastern divisions of the C. & O. had occurred earlier, the Huntington (West Virginia) ticker dying at midnight July 8. Before long not a telegraph key will be heard on the entire system. And that is the picture for many other eastern railroads. The 120-year-old code which has served its masters so faithfully through the decades is surrendering to faster means of communication. The romantic ticking in railroad depots soon will be but a memory.

The brass keys are being supplanted by the telephone, the teletype, and even radio. Old-time telegraph operators will be reaching for dead keys for many months to come. Some western railroads still use the telegraph keys.

Only thirty words a minute are handled by Morse, while 3000 words a minute are transmitted by our most modern methods of facsimile telegraphy. By this method, Western Union can transmit an entire 20-page magazine, including illustrations, in only a few minutes.

By the Morse Code, only one message at a time could be sent over a wire. Today 1000 telegrams may be sent each way simultaneously over Western Union's microwave radiobeam system.

Speed? In the 1850's the sending of a telegram often cost as much as \$20. It had to be carried from one company office to another manually en route.

George E. Leighty, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, states: "The extent to which Morse has been discontinued varies greatly. On some railroads its use has been discontinued entirely. On other roads it has been only partially discontinued. Modern communications are more rapid and in some cases require less skill, and there is no question that eventually the Morse Code will be discarded entirely. That is some distance in the future, however."

A. H. Grotham, Secretary of the Association of American Railroads, says: "While use of the Morse is declining for numerous reasons, most railroads still make some use of it. One of the reasons for the decline is the fact that Morse operators today are rather scarce. I am informed that there are many positions on railroads that require the employees to be able to transmit Morse messages,

but due to the shortage these positions are now being filled with employees not having this ability."

Western Union and many private lines gave up the Morse Code years ago. The modern telegraph industry now looks upon the Morse Code about the same as the automobile industry regards the horse and buggy.

All trunk telegraph lines replaced Morse with multiplex printing telegraphy in 1914. The teleprinter was introduced for short circuit service in the late 1920's.

Since early times, mankind has used signals of some

kind. The Indians used smoke and flag systems. In the days of the Caesars, men shouted messages from tower to tower covering as much as 150 miles in a few hours. Knights of Medieval history used their shields to flash messages afar, as did Napoleon's signal men 150 years ago. France, England, and the United States built hundreds of miles of semaphore towers to convey messages. The towers had arms placed at various angles to signal letters, much as sailors do with flags. George Washington used semaphore towers to convey messages during the Revolutionary War. Carrier pigeons aided the great Rothschilds to build their fortune. Ancient men used runners. And today, the jungles of Africa and the South Pacific still echo with the throbbing of tom-toms. Throughout all history, men have tried to overcome the limitations of time and space.

In 1811 when Samuel F. B. Morse was twenty years old, he sailed to England. Writing home, he said to his mother from London, "I wish in one instant I could tell you of my safe arrival, but we are 3000 miles apart and must wait four long months to hear from each other."

This dream of overcoming distance came true with the invention of the telegraph by Morse.

He demonstrated his new code successfully before a number of friends in New York, September 2, 1837. Vainly he tried to get governmental appropriations from Russia, France, England, and the United States. The United States finally yielded with an appropriation in 1843, but the idea was scoffed at a year later by both Congress and cabinet.

Morse soon enlisted private financial aid in his enterprise, and built a line between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland. The telegraph industry in America has been a private enterprise ever since. Even the railroad keys belong to Western Union, or their patent is "rented."

The Washington - Baltimore line was extended to New York City in 1846, then on to Buffalo and Boston. By 1851 there were over fifty telegraph companies in the U. S.

PASSING OF MORSE CODE

By FRANK W. BALL



Morse and His Early Telegraph Instrument

Thirteen other companies soon were formed in the five states north and west of the Ohio River. Telegrams could not be transmitted over great distances. They had to be recopied, and relayed, often. Service was costly and slow. Two of these thirteen later lines had to be sold for debt, and the others were struggling.

At this juncture, the New York and Mississippi Valley Company bought them out. Ezra Cornell, for whom Cornell University was named, was a pioneer telegraph builder. He insisted the new company be called the Western Union Telegraph Company, a name indicating the union of all the western lines in one system. Western Union continued its policy of expansion, and today operates or controls most of the public telegraph lines in the United States.

The tremendous western movement in the 1840's and the 1850's called for a link of communication between the east and west. The Pony Express was formed in 1860 giving eight-day service between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. But this wasn't fast enough. Western Union decided to bridge the distance.

Some of our best minds said that it couldn't be done. Even President Lincoln was skeptical. The Indians wouldn't allow it! The buffalo would destroy the poles on the vast treeless plains! A little known fact is that buffaloes needed "itching posts" which were very scarce on the plains.

Edward Creighton, whose fortune founded the Creighton University at Omaha, led the westbound forces to Salt Lake City. And from San Francisco, James Gamble gambled on the eastward trek across the mountains. Skeptics gave them ten years to get the line open. But the telegraph pioneers startled the nation by having it in operation, and the Pony Express out, in less than four months!

Among the first two messages sent were from the Mormon leader, Brigham Young, to President Lincoln, stating that Utah was still firm with the Union; and from Stephen J. Field, Chief Justice of California, vouching for that state's loyalty to the Union.

At the height of this era of development there were 540 independent telegraph companies in America. Each company made its own charges. Their offices were separate, and telegrams had to be delivered from one to another by messenger.

All of these companies gradually were absorbed by the Western Union, the latest step being taken October 7, 1943, when Western Union merged with



High-Speed Automatic Typewriter Now Transmits Your Messages

Postal Telegraph, Inc.

Today's electronic-brain telegraphy is a far cry from Morse. Now one may telephone his telegram to the nearest Western Union agent. There is an office or agent in every town. If you phone it, the charge will be added to your telephone bill.

Western Union has divided the nation into fifteen telegraphic sections of from one to six states each. Texas has her own system with Dallas as center.

Your message first goes to the nearest Western Union office, where the symbol of its destination is typed, followed by the message, into a tape, the holes in the tape corresponding to letters on the order of dots and dashes.

This tape is then run through an automatic transmitter, which registers the symbol and messages almost instantaneously in your telegraphic regional center. Here the giant electronic brain catches the symbol—for California and Nevada, say—and the message is channeled directly into the Oakland center.

At Oakland a button is pressed sending the telegram fleeing on to the city that has a Western Union office nearest the addressee. From here it is relayed by telephone or messenger. Within a few minutes the message crosses the nation. By Morse Code the operation might have taken two or three hours.

If the telegram is directed to a business office having a "Desk Fax" receiver, the message takes picture form and is transmitted to the receiver's desk from Western Union instantly. Intrafax machines are used by business firms much as a plant or semi-local telephone system is used. The machine flashes any kind of pictorial, typed or printed matter at a speed never before possible.

There are scores of new uses made of modern telegraphy. One very unusual and still growing one is the "Happy Birthday" message. One requirement of certain offices is that prospective employees know how to sing. It matters little whether they know the Morse Code. But every large office must have someone who can deliver Happy Birthday telegrams in tune. The demand for such service continues to expand from year to year.

Heavy sleepers often have Western Union phone a telegram at wake-up time.

Western Union also is the nation's timekeeper. Correct Naval Observatory time is furnished for as little as five cents a day in more than 2000 American cities. Western Union provides self-winding clocks that are electrically synchronized with Naval Observatory time every hour. (See MORSE CODE—page 32)



Telegrams Funnel Into Area Centers Such as Above Four-State Coverage

ALMOST without our realizing it, a new word has crept into the English language—"brain-washing"—a Communist word relating to the process of destroying rational mental responses in normal, wholesome, healthy people.

When an individual is thoroughly brain-washed, his mental and emotional processes are utterly destroyed—with doubts, fears, physical torture, starvation, sleeplessness. When the job is finished according to the currently accepted standards of Russian terroristic psychiatry, the human personality emerges as a vegetable, acquiescent, pliable, will-less—an ideal citizen in a completely regimental state—a citizen with no recollection of former loyalties, attachments or devotions, void of all moral sense of right and wrong, unable longer to associate the realities of past experience with the fictions of doctrine so forcefully cudgelled into his tired, spongy brain. The gentler techniques of brain-washing already are appearing in the swiftly moving science of mental health. An unknown and mysterious *They* are making plans for *You*. *You* are going to have your brain "washed" so you can become a well-regulated little citizen of the world. Who are *They*? What are *They* planning?

These are questions which have frustrated thinking Americans for many years. Is there really a group of shadowy figures lurking behind the scenes trying to direct world affairs? Do *They* have plans to make *You* a citizen in a socialistic America subjugated to a world authority?

The existence of *They* most Americans scarcely doubt. The questions unanswered in the American mind remain: Who are *They*? Where are *They*? How much influence on the economy and politics of the United States do *They* exert? How much influence in our individual lives do *They* have?

There is a movement which in recent years has attempted to alter the thinking patterns of Americans. By the psychiatric techniques of group dynamics and conditioned reflex therapy, this *They*, to a great extent, have cast a net over the Western mind. Exactly how much influence *They* wield over politics and economics is a moot question.

This mysterious *They* was the subject of Dr. Alan Gregg of the Rockefeller Foundation in November, 1947, at the 38th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (now National Association for Mental Health). Dr. Gregg suggested that the N.C.M.H. depose and supplant *They* and that "from now on we call the N.C.M.H. 'W.E.' or perhaps 'WE,' in generous acknowledgement of one another's enthusiasm and abilities. . . . 'WE,' together can do the work and take the responsibility. Not we

alone—but *we*, gathering strength from all who will join us in a great conviction—but always WE."

Thus in Dr. Gregg's mind, the collective third person *They* was discarded in favor of the collective first person *We*. Those who use this *We* include a certain segment of psychiatry and other so-called social scientists

interested in modifying human nature to bring about a new world order.

They were acting in the tradition established earlier by G. Brock Chisholm, Canadian United World Federalist of the World Health

Organization and the World Federation for Mental Health, who said:

"If the race is to be freed from its crippling burden of good and evil it must be psychiatrists who take the original responsibility. . . . The battle, if it is to be undertaken, will be long and difficult but truth will prevail. . . . With luck WE have perhaps fifteen or even twenty years . . . in which to change the dearest certainties of enough of the human race, twenty years in which to root out and destroy the oldest and most flourishing parasitical growth in the world, the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. . . . (page 9-10)

"It is therefore necessary that, for so long as it may take to change the bringing up of children in enough of the world, our close watch on each other and everyone in the world should not be relaxed for a moment. Let us all be prepared, not for another like the last war with navies and armies and airforces, but for the next war with rockets and atomic bombs and all the mobilized power of our laboratories. These are the weapons of the future and with them the whole world can be reached from any place on the earth in some minutes. The people who definitely do not want to fight any more wars must promise annihilation to any nation which starts to fight and must be prepared immediately and ruthlessly to carry out that promise without parley or negotiation. This involves the continual upkeep of widely dispersed atomic rocket stations covering the whole world and a continual high pressure research program to discover even more efficient methods of killing. . . . (page 10)

"Psychiatry must now decide what is to be the immediate future of the human race. No one else can. And this is the prime responsibility of psychiatry." (page 11)

The great conviction held by Dr. Gregg and the other 1000 persons present at the 38th Annual Meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene supplied some answers about what *They* plan for *You*.

The two-day program was devoted to *Preparing for World Citizenship*. The first session's subject was *Constructing the Forces that Mold Minds*. Milton J. E. Senn, Cornell University, spoke on *Constructing*

MENTAL HEALTH RACKET

By MRS. GENE E. BIRKELAND

FROM THE "HORSE'S OWN MOUTH"

Two choice bits from the mouths of the Communist delegates attending the 16th Annual Convention of the Party in New York City, earlier this year:

"We don't know as much about American history as we know about Russian history. We've got an obligation to learn it—so we can understand and apply and create our theory and move forward into the struggle of the American people for socialism."—COMRADE JANE (Calif.).

"I want (the name changed to) an association, so that I can stand up in my mass organization and truthfully say that I am not a member of the Communist Party."—COMRADE CHARLES LOMAN, N. Y.

the Forces in the Home; while others discussed Constructing the Forces at School, Constructing the Forces in the Church, and The Extent of the Problem.

Under the chairmanship of Martha Eliot, then with the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency, the final session was *Remobilization for World Mental Health.*

It was here that the mental health potentialities of the World Health Organization were discussed, with emphasis upon the soon-to-be-established World Federation for Mental Health as a conjunctive agency of UNESCO and WHO.

Consequently from London in the centennial year of the Marxist Manifesto there emerged a manifesto for a social revolution as complete as anything ever envisioned by Marx and his disciples. Under the title *Mental Health and World Citizenship*, this psychiatric manifesto became the officially adopted credo of the World Federation for Mental Health.

In March, 1953, five years after the new manifesto, the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, in a special volume devoted to *Mental Health in the United States*, stated:

"In the realm of value, or the ideal, the revolution is hardly well begun. Save for the obvious passing of the dominance of the one institution, the church, which formerly exerted almost undisputed sway in defining both what is and what ought to be the order of good, nothing is clear. . . . Into this power vacuum the mental health movement has been drawn. . . . With one foot in humanism and the other in science, it seeks to perform, and to a degree does perform, many if not most of the functions of the relinquishing institution—plus, perhaps some others. A revolution in social values is what gives birth to the movement, and it is a revolutionary doctrine that the movement is moved by and expresses. . . ."

It is not surprising that our people are vastly confused by the propaganda surrounding the mental health movement in the United States. The words "mental health" generally suggest a picture of persons dedicated to alleviating suffering and misery in asylums. This cloak of benevolence obscures the deeper, even sinister, program designed to alter social and cultural behavior patterns for "the control of [these] diseases is not a responsibility of a mental health program as such. . . ." (*Annals*, pg. 159)

This is the essence of the knowledge that Americans should bear in mind in any discussion of mental health: that under the mental health program, psychiatry has moved from consideration and help for abnormal minds, to the control and regulation of the normal!

OUR NEW SUPREME COURT

Apparently the Court has set out to make its own rules and regulations, write the laws and precedents in each individual case. It has assumed the authority of judge, jury, and executioner. It has arrogated unto itself all necessary legislative power and authority, without regard to the consequences that will follow.

—WATKINS M. ABBITT, M. C.,
Representative from Virginia

June 19, 1957, *Congressional Record*.

According to the U. S. Public Health Service there are about 600,000 persons under treatment in mental hospitals. This represents less than one-half per cent of the total population. Yet the public is besieged with extravagant claims that 1 in 10, or 1 in 12, or 1 in 16, will spend time in a mental institution. These last figures are based on the guess work of the Public Health Service that an "estimated 9-million other persons have emotional difficulties."

None of the above figures are correct, according to Dr. William Menninger, one of the most popular spokesmen for the mental health movement. Recently he said that the figure is actually 1 in 1. Everyone suffers from mental illness! If Menninger is correct, then even psychiatrists are not excluded from the mentally ill ranks. Why then do *They* judge the mental status of others?

Under the stimulation of the World Federation, the Japanese Ministry of Health conducted what amounted to a door-to-door canvass in July, 1954, to determine the extent of mental illness in Japan. The Federation praised this as an epoch-making enterprise worthy of emulation by other countries. Yet the Federation lamented the final figure of 1.48 per cent afflicted with mental illness, because it did not include those persons with emotional disorders!

Even now such surveys are underway in the United States. On the national level it is being conducted by the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health, whose membership was largely drawn from the World Federation. The city of Los Angeles recently launched an 18-month survey costing \$40,000 to determine the mental health of the entire urban population.

Public schools are often a means of psychoanalyzing the children, and consequently the parents who influence them. Science Research Associates of Chicago, whose literature is widely distributed by mental health groups, furnish schools with their *Youth Inventory*, prepared by H. H. Remmers, of Purdue, and Benjamin Shimberg, U. S. Public Health Service.

This inventory presumes to analyze the student's (and his family's) attitudes toward social, religious and moral problems of the day. The questionnaire

poses such topics as: *I'm confused on some moral questions; How can I help get rid of intolerance?; How can I help to make the world a better place in which to live; What can I do about the injustice all around us?; Is there something I can do about race prejudice?; I'm losing faith in religion; Is it wrong to deny the existence of God?; I wonder if I am normal in my sexual development?.* (Text Booklet, No. 7-901 Purdue Research Foundation)

(See RACKET—page 31)

COMING FEATURES

- The Mystic Seaport
- Billy Mitchell Cleared
- Pioneer Vignette
- Kremlin Slaughter of Hungary
- Early American Flags
- America's First Legislature
- Opinion Makers—Foreign Policy

. . . and Many Others

WORLD opinion was shocked by the apoplectic fury of the Communist press and radio over the tragic suicide of Herbert Norman, Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, on April 4, 1957. Norman had been identified publicly for long-time Communist associations, and the left-wing press the world around seized upon his inexplicable suicide as a heaven-sent opportunity to drive a deep wedge into Canadian-American, and perhaps British-American amity, cordiality, and good will.

Cairo was at that moment the critical hot spot of world diplomacy, following Dictator Nasser's open alliance with Moscow, in September-December 1956, and in the reaction to the British, French and Isralian attempted seizure of the Suez Canal.

Lester B. Pearson, Canadian foreign minister, was most vitrolric in his condemnation of the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for releasing to the press current testimony naming again Herbert Norman's early and more current Communist connections.

In the Canadian general elections on June 10, Pearson's "Liberal Party" was swept from power, although Pearson himself survived in his own constituency. With the triumph of the Conservative Party for the first time in twenty-two years, Pearson's froth and fever subsided markedly. The strong ties of friendship, trade, and culture which bind Canada and the United States remain untouched by Pearson's undiplomatic tirades. The American people hardly forgive him: they simply ignore him.

Pearson's attack and accusations reflected on all Americans, and roused the wrath of the American people.

Canada's Parliament resounded for many weeks with table-pounding.

Millions of Canadians and Americans were victimized by the duplicity of Minister Pearson, who made misstatements right and left, who tried to conceal the Communist connections of Ambassador Norman, his long-time political pal. He repeated many times that Norman had been "cleared" of subversive charges in 1951 (by himself), as if that should close the book and forever satisfy all inquiries.

Historians cannot recall any such unfriendly, untrue, unjustifiable attacks on the United States Government by any Canadian official in all our years of honorable friendship.

Private American investors whose Canadian holdings have passed \$7.5 billions in mines, mills, smelters, manufactures, railroads, highways, communications and dams, will be compelled to take serious thought about the possibility of such hysterical attacks in the future.

They ask: Is Canada really friendly or is it hostile? Are her "Liberal" Ministers reasonable and sensible, or cock-eyed over Communism and revolutionary radicalisms? What does Ottawa mean? What does Mr. Pearson have buried deeply in his heart?

In the midst of the warmest cooperations, economic and diplomatic, Minister Pearson threw his verbal bombshells at the U. S. Senate merely because Norman's 17-year-long intimate friend, John Emmerson of Beirut, Lebanon, mentioned their joint activities in deals with Japanese communists in

the Orient. This was incidental to the Senate Committee's query as to Emmerson's foreign services at Tokyo with Commy leaders in Red China, and his knowledge of Commy-infiltrants in the hot-spot Middle East, where Norman went last October.

Emmerson gave the highest praise and credit to his long-time friend, Norman. He described their talks about subversive charges and the Pearson's "clearance" of Norman.

The Senate investigators made no charges or accusations whatsoever against Ambassador Norman.

There was in reality no secret about Norman's "Communist connections" and Party membership at both Harvard and Columbia Universities, or the allegation that he had never publicly disavowed his earlier sympathies with Communism.

All such connected matters had long been "on the record," publicly, in both Ottawa and Washington, where newspapers and informed officials watch for Moscow's subtle secret spies and informants, especially after the turncoat code-clerk Gouzenko, in the Ottawa Russian Embassy openly revealed the Red Spy system covering from that base, the most secret atomic, nuclear and radar inventions in Canada and the United States, thus giving everything to Moscow as fast as we developed it.

Both Pearson and Norman were clever with words and ideas, expert fencers in diplomacy, but neither was grounded deeply in practical affairs. Both specialized long years in university life, piling up degree after degree, and always they were rapidly promoted diplomatically, officially, into seats of greater and greater political power.

Pearson received degrees at both Harvard and Columbia, and spent much time in the United States, was intimate with our State secrets, even as were the British traitors, Burgess and MacLean, now advising Russia's Politburo chieftains in Moscow.

Norman took much post-graduate work at both universities, hob-nobbing the while with the Commies Finkelstein, and Tsuru at Harvard; and with the self-confessed red cell organizer Professor Wittfo-

RED INTRIGUE IN CAIRO

By DUDLEY EVANS



Prof. Karl A. Wittfogel, Former Red European Underground Agent Labeled Norman

gel at Columbia University.

At one time Elizabeth Bentley, who defected and became the FBI's top informant on Commy groups handling Washington's war secrets, testified that while Lester Pearson was serving the Canadian Government in Washington, he "was one of my best sources."

So what the real facts or the inside secrets may have been—has never been revealed. We know only that a tragic suicide, the real cause of which is still a mystery, was magnified by Pearson's charge that a United States Senate Committee's press release had "caused" Norman's death.

Norman had many, many times discussed his own case, as to Commy connections with friends, his family, and more recently, with Emmerson, in Lebanon. It was "old stuff," until Minister Pearson headlined it, by threatening to stop all confidential exchanges with the USA as to Red spies, traitors and subversives.

Norman's two suicide notes gave no basis whatsoever for Pearson's charges against the U. S. Senate. When the Cairo police got hold of the notes—before Pearson secreted them to Canada from all view—they reported that Norman merely expressed deepest love and regrets to his wife, begging her forgiveness, humbly stating that he had wanted to confess his trouble to her, but decided not to worry her thereby.

To his intimate friend, Swedish Minister Eng, he said much the same thing regarding an unrevealed concern that drove him to suicide.

The report of one eye-witness, that Norman "walked backward" off the nine story-apartment roof (Eng's residence), has never been explained. Yet his mysterious death recalled Premier Jan Mazaryck's "suicide" or murder in Prague, outside his palace windows; General Krivitski's unexplained "suicide" or murder in Washington, D. C.'s swank Willard Hotel the night before he was to "reveal all" about secret Russian spies in America; Laurence Duggan, of the State Department, who "leaped" or was shoved from a NYC skyscraper, and top Treasury official Harry Dexter Weiss' sudden death in his New Hampshire hide-out shortly after he had denied all his well-known Commy connections before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C.

Experts opine that Russia's mass murderers do not relish the idea of having their stooges or agents or under-cover-friends "reveal all" to the world.

When such individuals balk a bit, refuse to "go the last mile" on Moscow's orders, or start giving away its secrets, something always happens to the individual, suddenly and fatally.

Old Bolshevik Leon Trotsky, Lenin's co-leader, was hatched to death in his Mexico City home before his wife and family, by a well-paid Commy executioner, in spite of strong police protection by



Building in Cairo From Which Norman Jumped to Death

the Mexican Government.

Minister Pearson is well aware of the complicated Communist confusion, deliberately compounded. His seven-day visit officially as "guest" of Moscow's Government in the autumn of 1955, when he signed with them "agreements" and looked forward to "closer, more friendly," more intimate economic relations, showed that he knows how to get along the easiest way with the Kremlin mobsters.

Just why Minister Pearson used this suicide case as a spring-board to attack a friendly and innocent U. S. Senate Committee in the normal pursuit of its official duties, is still a mystery.

Pearson's furious attack succeeded so well for some days that he felt warranted in throwing a public challenge into our Government's face, demanding executive pledges of discipline for the Senate, a self-sufficient and legally con-

stituted body. Read his official communication to our State Department. It says, in part:

"In view of the conduct of Congressional investigations affecting Canadians, the Canadian Government requests, in the reciprocal exchange of security information, that the United States give its assurance none of its agencies will pass such information to any Committee (Congress) without the express consent (of Canada).

"Unless such assurance can be given I am instructed to inform you (we) must reserve the right in future *not to supply* security information concerning Canadians to any U. S. Government agency."

Historians fail to find anything in American diplomacy to compare with this flat and challenge to our Congress, and Executives.

Diplomats familiar with the extreme courtesies and friendliness established by Minister Pearson in 1955 with Moscow and his more recent friendly gestures to Red China may well wonder if this action was a natural consequence of those friendly ententes, agreements and gestures.

Only a few weeks ago another Canadian outburst made scare-heads in newspapers—all because Pearson objected to the proposed "give aways" of our surplus wheat to Poland to which country Canada sells much surplus wheat.

Altogether a very strange case of Pearson's political ideology has been adding up, bit by bit, to muddle further the strange mystery of Norman's suicide.

Minister Pearson's "case" against the United States went triumphantly along until opposition leaders in the Canadian Parliament discovered Norman's Commy connections and long years of "association," never publicly denied. Then opposition leader Diefenbaker asked this pointed and embarrassing question of

(See CAIRO—page 20)

IN THE proud and gracious days of America's early

Victorian era, John Rogers' small decorative sculptures, depicting folksy episodes of a serene and certain way of life, adorned almost every "front room" from Main to South Carolina—even to Chicago and St. Louis! His catalogue of characters seemed inexhaustible, and the owner usually displayed her proud possession on a marble-top table in the "parlour." Almost every doctor in the land had a Rogers' piece in his office waiting room—usually *The Weighing of the Baby*, or *The Charity Patient*. Both were extremely popular.

Currier and Ives and John Rogers were the three Americans who made art popular in this country in the Nineteenth Century, for what Currier and Ives did in prints, Rogers did in sculpture. Antique dealers and collectors say that while Rogers' work is not as well known as Currier and Ives, there is a growing demand for his pieces for private museums and libraries. Many of his better known pieces bring fancy prices. The greatest demand is for *The Council of War*. Today this cannot be found for love or riches. It is to be seen only in large museums, and several private collections.

John Rogers was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1829. He attended the famous Roxbury School, but at the age of sixteen became ill and a sea voyage was prescribed. As Clippers were the luxury liners of that era he went on one to Spain, where he got his first glimpse of art. Then and there he declared he was going to be a sculptor. The art wonders in Madrid decided his future. The voyage did wonders, his health was fully restored, and he began working in a Boston art shop, practicing modeling nights. This routine he followed for seven years.

Finding Boston overcrowded with artists, Rogers heeded the popular cry—"Go West, young man"—and landed at Hannibal, Missouri, where an art shop had recently been opened. Rogers was given the most important position, general manager.

But Rogers decided he must see more art before settling down, and, as he had saved his money, he took a trip to Paris and Rome. He remained a month or two, returned home, and soon found a good position in Chicago, where business was booming. During all these years he had continued his modeling. It was at a large charity affair, in 1859, that

his big moment came. He had donated a small clay group called *The Checker Player*. This little group changed his whole life because it was so well executed that a wealthy man offered \$75 for it—something unheard of at that time! The sale was the talk of the country. Many New York papers made headlines of

it. Artists predicted a bright future for him. His fame spread to New York, where Rogers knew he would succeed in his craft. He was now thirty years old and definitely on his way!

He opened a studio at 599 Broad-

way, engaging a few Italians, who had modeled in Italy. Here he began business for himself. He had been working on a piece in Chicago, called *The Slave Mart*—an entire Negro family on the auction block. Slavery was the talk of the day. He made this piece with great skill and genius and employed a small Negro boy to sell copies on the streets. It caught on. Horace Greely wrote an editorial about it. Henry Ward Beecher had one placed on his pulpit and praised it in his finest oratory. The public demand for *The Slave Mart* was the talk of the town. It aroused the people to the evil of selling human beings. Beecher once said: "Rogers was worth a hundred politicians."

By 1862 Rogers' pieces were selling in Tiffanys, in New York, and in Galt's, in Washington. His works sold in Paris and London as well.

As his work progressed, he realized they must be copyrighted, and all models must be made in bronze to keep sharp the features of his subject. Today much of his work is being copied by frauds. It takes an expert to identify an original Rogers.

Rogers visited battlefields during the Civil War and on one trip met Lincoln, Stanton, and General Grant. When he returned home he did *The Council of War*, considered his masterpiece.

After the war he turned to characters from American literature, doing *Uncle Tom*, *Rip Van Winkle* and many others. These rare bronzes are highly prized at the auctions today. They make ideal pieces for schools and libraries.

It is estimated that over 100,000 Rogers' groups were sold to Americans between 1860 and 1890. Nearly every bride of that era was presented a Rogers for a wedding gift. Schools purchased them in large numbers. Rogers' work appealed to hope and faith. He had a keen sense of humor, which he was clever to implant in every design.

The New York Historical Society today has the

ROGERS' FOLK SCULPTURE

By JULIA WHITTIER WOLFE



Weighing The Baby—By Rogers

largest and finest collection of these groups in existence. Some are truly beautiful. Visitors always ask to be shown *The Council of War*. Lincoln's features here give the illusion of living flesh. Roger's knowledge of anatomy was amazing, especially in his animal groups. His *Rip Van Winkle* is also a popular favorite.

Rogers died in 1904—a man who did his work well and true. He left America an honest kind of art—a type of “folk art.”

CAIRO — (Continued from page 18)

Pearson: “Will the Minister say that the allegations and statements made before the Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate, March 13 and 21, are specifically untrue, unjustified, and had no basis in fact?”

That was a poseur, so Pearson wiggled, squirmed, ducked and dodged it, unable to deny the “truth” set before our Congress, unable longer to conceal from Canadians the suggestive subversive coloration of his long-time political pal, Norman.

The longer he refused to answer, the stronger became Canada's criticism of its top-rank statesman.

This whole trouble-making incident resembles the splits Russia always tries to create amongst NATO nations, also in the Meato and Seato compacts. Russia's dearest desire is to turn old friends into permanent enemies, to split the Western World, so she can step inside and rule or ruin.

Since Pearson kicked the “fat in the fire,” let's look honestly at some of Norman's leftish-liberal activities on record through testimonies under oath:

... Edgerton Herbert Norman joined a Harvard Commy-study class led by the clever Jap organizer and lecturer, Tsuru, with whom he's had close friendship ever since. Tsuru denied being a Commy, although he admits “talking, writing, and acting like one.” (Most intellectual in Red ranks are forbidden to admit their Communism.)

... Norman wrote articles for Tsuru criticizing “American Imperialism.”

... 1942 Norman falsely represented to our FBI that he had official business with Tsuru's private files, then confiscated. It developed into a personal effort to “clear” the Japanese Tsuru, not “official business” for Canada at all.

... 1940 Norman had been identified as Commy-party member.

... 1946 Canada recalled Norman from Tokyo to explain his friendship with Israel Halperin, then exposed by Russia turncoat Gouzenko as a leading Red spy-agent at Ottawa, familiar with USA atomic and radar secrets.

... Halperin was incarcerated. Norman was “cleared” by Pearson.

... Norman later became head of the critical American-Far Eastern Desk, in the Canadian Foreign Office, on Pearson's orders.

... Great pressures at Washington and Ottawa were noted to place Norman as overall Director of Liaisons between all Canadian and USA Intelligence Agencies.

This would have given Norman access to every American secret, a post of utmost importance to Moscow. Washington resented this.

... 1935 Ottawa's leading underground Red, Charles P. H. Holmes, was prominent among Norman's best men, at his wedding.



Council of War—By Rogers

A self-confessed former Canadian Communist courier, Pat Walsh of Quebec City, revealed that he turned up Norman as a Communist to the Mounted Police as early as 1940. Walsh was then an undercover agent for the Canadian Mounted Police. He is now a security screener on a Providence of Quebec project.

Walsh says he met Norman in Toronto in the 1930's when he (Walsh) was with the Canadian League Against War and Fascism and Norman was secretary of the Canadian Friends of the Chinese People, both Communist organizations. Walsh claims he was introduced to Norman as “Comrade Norman” by A. A. McLeod, a Communist Party leader and later a Communist member of the Ontario Legislature and editor of the *Canadian Tribune*, a Communist organ. He said he had also seen Norman's name listed twenty-two times as a contributor of propaganda articles in *Amerasia* (Communist), published in New York City. This publication when raided by our FBI had over a thousand secret State Department documents on our Far East plans in its possession.

Walsh admits having been a Communist courier, but says that he left the Red Party following the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg atom spy revelations. Pearson admits that charges against Norman were made to the Mounties in February 1940 by an “undercover agent” and forwarded to “appropriate agencies in 1950 (ten years afterwards). He said that Norman was later cleared.

... Through two decades Norman was among the ablest, most prolific and lauded operators for the Institute of Pacific Relations, described after a thorough investigation by the U. S. Senate as “an instrument of Communist policy and military intelligence.”

He wrote importantly for the Communist organ, *Amerasia*, whose managers stole thousands of secret U. S. Government documents to keep Russia secretly

(See CAIRO—page 31)

A PAINTING, not unlike a human being, may produce immediate appeal, followed by dull disappointment. It could, the saying goes, be "beautiful, but dumb," a joy of brief duration. On the other hand, another work may appear unimpressive at first, but being a thing of real beauty, will lure us back again and again, the memory eventually becoming a treasured possession. Superficial attraction may stimulate certain expectations, but usually of an abortive quality: its promises are never fulfilled. The source of true loveliness rests in emotional quality, and its promises are an investment in lasting joy. How may a good painting be distinguished from a bad one? Can this judgment be taught? Yes, and no. But it definitely may be learned.

Art judgment is primarily a matter of instinct; a study directed not merely to the brain, but to the heart and soul as well.

Courses in art appreciation, brief ones, in particular, may mean only indulging in wishful thinking. One might acquire some dictionary information about painters or their work, but hardly anything about one artist's quintessence. That is motivated by complex feelings, hence is beyond the text books. The instructor may be well informed, but whether he could transmit his critical standards is a moot question. The feelings of others often do not lend themselves to oral transmission.

Secondly, there is the point of subjectivity. A teacher's opinion may be strictly personal; more so, if he happens to be an artist, too. He could judge art by his own standards, which might be biased. Painters seldom look at the works of others in a detached manner. They may object to certain characteristics of a painting simply because they clash with their own manner of work.

Are there more constructive methods of learning the art of judging art? Yes, persevering observance, combined with theoretical study. Periodic visits to art institutions is the cardinal point of perseverance. It is here that art branches out in nearly every direction.

However, certain phases of art can baffle some of the foremost connoisseurs and experts. A case to cite is the *Mona Lisa*. Recognized as the world's most famous portrait, it nevertheless has divided the critics. To some, it is the acme of perfection; to others, a portrait that differs little from many others of that period. Furthermore, some consider it confused and unfinished. This latter opinion is shared by Rockwell Kent, in his monograph on *World Famous Paintings*. Incidentally, modern research disputes the very name of the portrait. It claims that the true subject is not *Mona Lisa* at all, but an actress-favorite of Francis I, King of France, for whom Leon-

ardo painted the portrait. Hans van Meegeren, Holland's master-forged of Vermeers and De Hooches, foiled and deceived the greatest art authorities of his day. That doesn't necessarily signify that the experts didn't know their art. It merely proves the various complications connected with art judgment.

Despite all complications, however, art does lend itself to normal understanding. It may lead to labyrinths of confusion, but its goal will always loom ahead, provided it isn't blocked by a defeatist attitude. It is erroneous to think that art is altogether incomprehensible.

Art, as a vital factor of life, is a prenatal gift to man. It is also a twin-sister of beauty, and beauty plays no favorites. A sunset, a flower, or a face, if truly beautiful, appeals to the cultured and uncultured alike. Armed with this conviction, one may face art appreciation without fear. A quest of art is a quest of beauty. We are being attracted to something because its aesthetic rhythm stirs a chord in our soul. Art is the spirit of aesthetics.

It takes more than an expert to single out all traits or deficiencies of a work of art, so if a non-expert is capable of recognizing only one distinctive feature, he should be pleased. It is a revelation that offers a cue to the technical as well as the emotive insights into great art. This, however, is not a short cut to art appreciation. No such thing exists.

The importance of visiting museums cannot be overstressed. But it must be done with discrimination—one painting at a time.

A proper starting point is the Renaissance later period, when Botticelli, Bellini, Leonardo, Raphael, Michelangelo, Duerer, Holbein, Titian and Andrea del Sarto were ruling supreme. They were the greatest masters of all time. Rembrandt, Rubens and Claude Lorrain came later. The study of the distinguished Dutch, Flemish and French schools should follow the Renaissance masters.

As to the source of greatness, that branch of study is one of the major tasks of the individual student. Was it in their fine composition, meticulous design, coloring or perfect shading? Long study will suggest that it was an interchange of all these attributes combined. But this is now the student's personal problem. Comparisons between the great and not so great may be of some help.

The transition from the Renaissance schools to the Impressionists' must follow an acquaintance with the chief works of El Greco, Velasquez, Bruegel, Goya and others in their class, in the first place; then with the Romantic exponents, like Delacroix, Gericault, Fantin-Latour, and their contemporaries.

Compared with the XV and XVI century giants, the works of Cezanne, Renoir, Gauguin, Monet and Manet, as well as those of

ART OF JUDGING ART

By DR. ALEXANDER H. CARASSO



By Meyndert Hobbema—"The Avenue Middelharnis, Holland"

van Gogh, Degas, Whitley and Winslow-Homer, appear rather crude. In reality, however, they show a certain simplified refinement. This quality isn't recognized easily by a novice. Like the ancients, these latter-day masters were either very good or were bad. There were hardly any mediocrities among them. In his own manner, each adhered to the traditions of the Byzantine, Gothic, Renaissance and Romantic masters.

Authoritative books on the subject can prove helpful. *Aesthetics and History of Visual Art*, by Bernard Berenson, is one of the best, especially for the clarification of Italian art. As for other schools, like Dutch and Flemish, for instance, the interpretations of William von Bode, B. P. Stephenson, Hofstade de Groot and Prof. W. Martin serve well. A rich source of general information could be found in the 14th edition of the *Britannica*—not too scholarly, to be sure, but quite informative. The condensed text is compensated by good illustrations, many in color. A frequent perusal might prove rewarding.

On visiting museums, minuteness of observation is of prime importance. Only after a work has been studied and analyzed carefully can it be really evaluated. Each striking detail must be committed to memory, in order to visualize clearly most of the technical and aesthetic qualities. There can be no other means for conclusive evaluations of the painting's ultimate emotional appeal.

Appealing art should not be confused with sentimental art. Smiling or crying babies, pathetic oldsters, or angelic maidens do not always appeal to discriminating taste. Great artists rarely resort to such media.

Aesthetic appeal may emanate from subjects monstrous as well as sublime. Elements of appeal must come from depth of feeling, not from smiles or confections. But it takes a real artist to stimulate such responses.

Leonardo da Vinci spent six years in producing that mystic expression on the face of his *Gioconda*. Leonardo was an exceptional genius.

Art, being the product of ideas and feelings, demands the concentration of all senses for its judgment and appreciation. It is said that Bernard Berenson named his famous Tuscan villa *I Tatti* (The Senses), with this thought in mind. Berenson, in his art judgment, engaged all his senses, and thus became the world's foremost art authority.

One of Berenson's favored painters is Domenico Bigordi, better known as Ghirlandaio. This Italian master had shown how aesthetic appeal could be drawn from the homeliest sources. His painting *An Old Man and His Grandchild*, admirably illustrates his concept. The man, with his mushroom infested nose, is perhaps one of the least prepossessing subjects in painted art. Whether the artist tried to demonstrate that any sub-



—From a drawing by Victor Tchetchet

Dr. Alexander H. Carasso

ject, passing through a filter of fine feelings, may assume an aura of beauty, isn't known, but that it could happen, his work clearly shows. The great appeal of this work is in the eyes of the little boy, who sees his grandpa through the magic mirror of love; a mirror reflecting beauty only. It is a master stroke of great eloquence.

Meyndert Hobbema's *Avenue in Middelharnis*, in the National Gallery, London, is another example of what purely emotional treatment does for a rather homely subject. A simple scene, presenting two rows of undernourished trees, which lead to a distant village, with a country church, is its main theme. The tone is gray and neutral. There are no bright or dashing effects, save for the dramatic blue sky, which dominates the landscape. Yet it is rated as

one of the world's finest landscapes. Why? Its qualities are purely emotional. Invisible though they are, they imbue the meager trees, the unpaved road, the far-away church and the overhanging sky. However described, the emotive impact remains forever in the viewer's memory. To some, the picture seems an echo of the artist's soul.

Distinguished art authorities are seldom distinguished artists. Bernard Berenson is not a painter, nor is Valentinor or de Groot. Sir Joshua Reynolds did leave some records on art analysis, but of such biased, amateurish nature that they are all but doomed to oblivion. Not much more could be said about John Ruskin, who once declared that James Abbot McNeill Whistler would never amount to much as an artist.

Thus, one doesn't have to be an artist to appreciate great art. All one has to do is keep the eyes open, and let the heart feel.

No better guide is needed.

BENDING THE TWIG

If you wonder at times where your child picks up such queer ideas—ideas that often make no particular sense to you, and often do not conform to what you grew up thinking was right and wrong—you will find the answer in a new book just out, *Bending The Twig*, by Augustine G. Rudd, published by Heritage Foundation, 121 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. The price of this book, \$3.95, is small compared to the months of careful research behind the preparation of this masterpiece.

Bending The Twig traces issues and activities among educators of the leftist tinge to their secret beginnings and public appearance in certain teachers' colleges, and shows up the plan for what was intended, the orientation of teachers, who in return would orientate a new generation in behalf of socialism. This book is a must for fathers and mothers who care about the future welfare of their youngsters and of our country.

ENEMY—(Continued from page 10)

In October 1948, Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of the *Indianapolis Star and News* and other newspapers, addressed the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce upon his return from Europe. Mr. Pulliam, while reporting on the Communist threat in the many countries he had visited, stated he had learned that the Russians had produced almost a billion dollars in American currency from our Treasury plates and had circulated the money widespread. He said the "Russian soldiers were walking around with satchels carrying American money, just as good as any money you have in your pocket." He described many incidents, one of which pertained to an American Sergeant from Keokuk, Iowa, who had sold an American wristwatch to a Russian soldier for \$14,000 in good American dollars, for which he had originally paid \$29.75. In another instance a Russian soldier paid an American soldier \$10,000 in American money for a carton of cigarettes. A pair of nylon stockings brought \$10,000.

Americans Defrauded of \$6 Million

State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz of New York announced in April of this year that he had uncovered an alien move involving two Swiss banks which were sharing in a plot by "Iron Curtain interests" to gain financial control in the production of defense materials. The banks were identified as S. A. de Placements Mobilizers (Placemobile) and the Banque Ferror Lullin, both private investment banks in Geneva. The State Attorney charged that Charles R. Stahl, a financier, participated in a fraud in which buyers of Canadian mining shares were bled of at least \$6 million. Many of those defrauded were New Yorkers. He further charged that the above mentioned banks concealed from the public the fact that interests in Communist countries figured in the operations.

Mr. Lefkowitz said that "certain persons and firms in Communist countries had utilized the banks to obtain working control" of some American and Canadian corporations engaged in the production of uranium, titanium, lithium, nickel and copper, and that millions of dollars of "Iron Curtain capital" had been invested in American, Canadian, British and Dutch corporations, among them the Gulf Coast Leaseholders, Standard Oil of Indiana, Canadian Anaconda Oils, Ltd., International Nickel of Canada, Ltd., Royal Dutch Petroleum, Sheriff Gordon Mines, Ltd., de Potent & Company, N. Y., Green Bay Mining and Exploration, Ltd., and seven others unnamed.

Promoted Dumpings and Bank Runs

A sudden wave of selling of the millions of dollars now secretly invested in stocks and bonds could cause havoc to American, Canadian and British economy. This would not however be the first attempt by the Kremlin to hit the United States economically, for it will be recalled that the Kremlin attempted to depress the American market by dumping slave labor produced products in the late twenties and succeeded to the point of depressing the lumber, manganese, pulp wood, newsprint, anthracite coal and other American industrial markets, throwing thousands of Americans out of work. A United States Senate Committee investigating this dumping at the insistence of NATIONAL REPUBLIC, which exposed the Kremlin plot, finally enacted protective legislation which stopped the Reds' destructive process.

Later, in the early 1930's, the Kremlin stooped to a bank run plot. Russian agents secretly met in Pon-

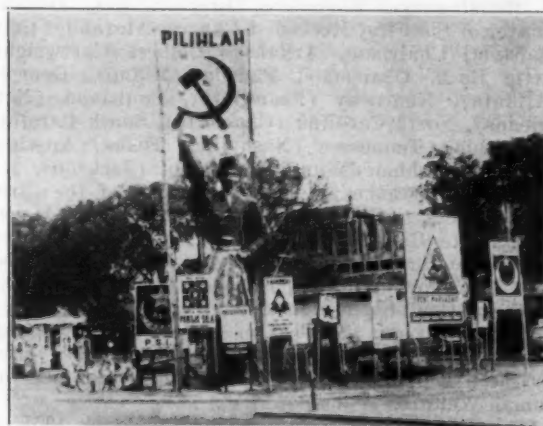


Former FBI Undercover Agent in Communist Party, Mrs. Dorothy Jeffers Testifies Before House Committee on Un-Americanism on "Intellectual Infiltration" in California

tiac, Michigan, and from there the rumor campaign quickly swept the nation. Depositors Protective Committees were immediately organized under Red supervision to agitate and propagandize against the American "Wall Street" government. Finally Soviet government gold bonds were exploited on the American market as the "world's safest investment." With ensuing unemployment, marches were staged on State Capitals and, finally, on Washington. Hunger marches and bonus marches were all a part of a parade on the American scene that had preceded in the pre-revolutionary era in Russia and China.

Congress Must Act Against Plot

The Senate Committee on Internal Security reported on December 31, 1956, that it had "been taking testimony which indicates that Communists in the United States became increasingly active in the late 1940's in industrial investments," and that "a number of United States' companies have been taken over in whole or in part under circumstances that are not readily understood." Congress will do well to pursue this investigation to the end that protective legislation is passed and the alien investors are publicly exposed and their holdings liquidated.



Hammer and Sickle of Communism Hovers Over Jakarta, Indonesia

Stepped Up Race Drive In The South

The much discussed school integration ruling of the Supreme Court set off more than a furor in the South. It also gave impetus to a broad movement relative to the so-called "moral rights" of the Negro, or equal (or non-discriminatory) rights in employment, unions, professions, public parks, hotels, restaurants, golf courses, theatres and transportation.

The Communist Party national convention appears to have set the new line for the new turn in the racial drive. One of its resolutions in February this year in New York City was to the effect that the Negro issue was no longer economic. That he is now fixed economically. It is now a fight for his "moral rights," and that "Free By 1963" is their new slogan in a drive to break all barriers.

State Units Organized for Drive

While there were but few mass pro-racial organizations, other than the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, prior to the High Court's big decision, there has now sprung up the well financed Southern Regional Council and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. The former was originally known as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., and the latter, as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters in New Orleans, has specialized in interracial regional conferences in the South. The Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, until recently has been more or less a pamphleteering movement on integration.

Having received hundreds of thousands of dollars in grants from the Ford Foundation financed Fund for the Republic, the Southern Regional Council has evidently found new ways of spreading a larger blanket over the Southern States, for affiliated branches have now been set up in 12 Southern States. These are known as Councils on Human Relations, the name of the State preceding the word "Council" in each instance. In turn these are setting up local fronts, such as the Miami Council on Human Relations, a branch of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Interlocking Leadership Involved

States in which the Council on Human Relations has been set up are Alabama, with Robert E. Hughes of Birmingham, Executive Director, Rev. Duncan Hunter of the First Methodist Church, Alexander City, Alabama, Chairman, Arkansas Colbert Cartwright, Little Rock, Chairman; Florida (Miami), Georgia (Atlanta), Kentucky (Frankfort), Louisiana (New Orleans), North Carolina (Charlotte), South Carolina (Columbia), Tennessee (Nashville), Texas (Austin), Virginia (Richmond) and Mississippi (Jackson).

In most instances a minister is one of the three State officers, as is a professor. According to House and Senate Committee investigations, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was a "Communist front." Following its exposure it faded out and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., sprang forth to carry on. A check of 16 former directors of the Southern Regional Council indicates they have also been supporters of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

At a State Legislative Hearing in March 1957, a former Communist official testified that James E. Jackson, Jr., of Virginia, was the originator of the South-



Two Employees of RCA Communications, Inc., New York, Challenge Authority of Senate Internal Security Committee Investigating Communism. Howard Trautman, Salvatore Trsta with their Attorney, Victor Rabinowitz

ern Regional Council. It has been directed until recently by Dr. George Mitchell whom Gregory Silvermaster, a member of the alleged Government spy ring in Washington, stated had enticed him into the New Deal Government where Mitchell was then employed. Mitchell later became Southern Regional organizer for the CIO. He was active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Communists Influenced U. S. Court

The Southern Regional Council received funds in 1956 amounting to \$445,000 from the Fund for Republic to set up its new State branches. How much it received before and after for that purpose is not yet known.

Jackson has for years been Southern Regional organizer for the Communist Party and is presently a member of its national committee. Strangely enough, Jackson with Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, also a member of the national committee of the party; W. E. B. DuBois, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and others of the same type were members of the Carnegie Foundation's project headed by the Socialist, Gunnar Myrdal. On the findings of this project the Supreme Court based its integration of schools decision.



Top Dictators of Poland and East Germany Agree to Co-Exist for Red Cause

At the conclusion of a Senate Committee investigation of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., the Committee reported that it was actually "an adjunct to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare." As the latter began to wither under fire, the former gradually came into existence. It is now operating with substantially the same leaders. Former Southern Conference for Human Welfare and Southern Regional Council director, Aubrey Williams of New Deal radical infamy, is president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

A National Coalition on "Rights"

The Southern Regional Council, Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (organized by Sidney Hillman), American Civil Liberties Union, American Council for Human Rights, American Federation of Teachers, American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, League of Women Voters, National Farmers Union, National Religion and Labor Foundation, National Urban League, Textile Workers Union and a score of semi-religious and racial groups combine their activities on Civil Rights and civil liberties through what is known as the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, with offices in Washington, D. C. The two-day conference of the Clearing House this year was devoted to an "Industrial Security Program and Individual Liberties," "Our Ten-Year Search for Security," "The Right of Equal Protection and Equal Privileges," "A Southern Case History," "The Congress and Civil Rights," "Equal Opportunity in Housing and Employment." Last year's program included "Equality Under Law," "The Free Exchange of Ideas," "Apparent Conflicts Between Freedom and Security," "Who Guards Our Liberties" and "Organizational Techniques for Protection of Civil Rights and Liberties."

Inasmuch as the Fund for the Republic is affiliated with the Clearing House, it may also be paying the bill for the above coalition. Literally tons of literature, principally racial, have been freely circulated at the annual gatherings and to the general public by the "Clearing House" and the affiliated organizations.

Supreme Court In 1925

"A State may punish utterances endangering the foundations of organized government and threatening its overthrow by unlawful means—and a State may penalize utterances which openly advocate the overthrow of the Constitutional form of government of the United States and of the several States by violence or other unlawful means—a single revolutionary spark may kindle a fire, that, smouldering for a time, may burst into a sweeping and destructive conflagration. . . . The advocacies need not be addressed to a specific group."

In this majority decision, the Supreme Court found Benjamin Gitlow, Communist, guilty, under the State of New York Sedition Law. There were two dissenters, Justices Holmes and Brandies.

In recent (1957) majority decisions, the Court has in decisions affecting known Communists, set aside State laws dealing with sedition as un-Constitutional. It has upset State and Federal court decisions based on advocacy and membership in an organized movement aiming at the overthrow of our Constitutional system of government. It has crippled Congressional investigation of the Communist menace. It has set aside government security case decisions, it has crippled



Ruins of United States Information Service Following Anti-American Riot at Taipei, Formosa

local authority loyalty enforcement, and has opened the secret files of the FBI to those charged with treason. The minority opinions of 1925 have become the majority court attitude in 1957. Why?

World Youth Festival Traps U.S. Youth

After some ten months of a Barnum Circus-like propaganda build-up in which Moscow and its agents claimed upwards of 600 American youth had been baited into registering for the Sixth World Youth Festival, this one to be held in Moscow, which July claims by Moscow had been reduced to two hundred American youth pledged to attend the Moscow Red trap for Communism, actually fifteen "American youth" left for Moscow late in July. The latest to back down was Miss Maureen Lundroth, 16-year-old San Francisco pianist, who stated that when she found out the truth about the affair, she had decided to forego the trip.

The group of "students" included school teachers and musicians, the fifteen departing by plane from London on July 22. The affair lasts till August 11. Among those from the West departing for Moscow were a reportedly 200 Egyptian Youth, a score of Italians, 100 British youth, and an estimated 400 French youth, the latter on the Soviet steamer Baltika. Some 100,000 Chinese, Russian and Iron Curtain youth (Communists) will swell the crowd into a great throng of enthusiastic youth in behalf of Soviet Russia's and China's big propaganda scheme.

In the United States the drive of the "United States Festival Committee" with headquarters in the quarters of Chicago's Council of Soviet-American Friend-

ship, was steered by Miss Barbara Ann Perry, real name Perlman. Miss Perry (Perlman), claims that she voted for President Eisenhower (who's going to disprove it), and is not a Communist, but has spoken before the Red Council on several occasions. In charge of the Eastern recruiters for the Moscow affair was one Fred Hirsch, news editor of the City College of New York school publication *Campus*. Hirsch is in reality Fred Jerome, son of the top Communist and editor of its official organ, *Political Affairs*. The latter has just finished a prison term for sedition. Jerome, Sr., has been in the limelight in the past as the underground chief of Hollywood Reds, he roped in many a top movie star but more so millions of dollars of their earnings for Communist propaganda expenses.

On the West Coast, the Los Angeles Committee for the Festival was headed by Linda Jencks, of Albany, California, whose father has been in the limelight in recent weeks, in that the U. S. Supreme Court set aside his conviction for perjury in the signing of the Taft-Hartley Acts loyalty affidavit, stating that he was not a Communist at the time of signing. He is an official of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, which the DJ has declared a Communist front, and which case is now before the Loyalty Board for designation under the McCarran Security Act.

Who Is the Anti-Red Plant?

The San Francisco office of the committee for the festival, was headed by Mrs. Nicholas Shubin, whose 18-year-old daughter, Eleanore, is among the delegates to Moscow. The Shubins have reportedly been aligned with the National Council on Soviet-American Friendship and the International Workers Orders, both listed by DJ as subversive.

Another member of the delegation it is reported is Charlotte Saxe, a 19-year-old student of the Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music, a pianist. Won't Russia's chief propagandists be red-faced if it turns out that among the youth delegation from the United States there is a "plant" who will see and hear all that can be seen and heard in Russia, including somethings more important than a "youth festival" provides?

New Link To Red Espionage In U. S. Government

An American couple indicted by a Federal grand jury of spying for the Soviets are sticking to their asylum in France where they have been living since they left the United States Government services. Furthermore the United States may not be able to extradite them and bring them to trial in the United States because of the complications of an international treaty governing such cases.

Those under indictment are George Zlatovski, 47, who was assigned by the United States Army to intelligence work in Europe, and his wife, Jane Foster Zlatovski, 45, former employee of the United States Office of Strategic Services and of the Board of Economic Warfare. The Zlatovskis worked as a team and the FBI has linked them with the Soble-Albam espionage ring activity in behalf of Russia.

George and Myra Soble and Jacob Albam were indicted several weeks ago for espionage in connection with furnishing Reds important information, and all three have pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

Complications in bringing the couple from France to America for trial arises from the fact that the French law on espionage treats such actions as political of-



Moscow Dictator Khrushchev Returns From Finland with Gift of Engine on Which Lenin Escaped From Moscow to Finland in Early 1917 Failure of Red Revolutionary Seizure of Russia

fenses rather than crime. However, the Department of Justice has requested the French Government, through the State Department, to surrender the couple "even though the offense may not be deemed extraditable." The dealings of the Zlatovskis with agents of Russia covers a ten-year period beginning in 1940.

Conspired With Soviet Agents

The indictment says Mr. and Mrs. Zlatovski conspired with the Reds in Washington, Paris, Switzerland and Austria to obtain secret United States defense data of special interest to Moscow. It also accuses them of accepting pay for such activities, with enlisting others, and with having hidden behind fictitious names and used codes to hide their espionage activities. As a matter of fact it is disclosed they were being investigated by French authorities when the indictments were returned in the United States.

Other parts of the true bill accuse them of stealing documents and photographs and that they turned commercial, industrial, political and military information over to foreign agents.

Mrs. Zlatovski allegedly gave Soble a report on Indonesia in 1945, in which she disclosed information

(See ENEMY, Page 28)



Cubans Picket White House in Washington, D. C., In Opposition to Batista Government

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Bish

What's new in Russia? Nothing! Current upheavals are repetitions of the play at power politics that always accompanies dictatorships, as well as a repetition of what has been transpiring in Russia over a period of forty years (next November).

Lenin swung the axe at will during his reign of terror. Most of his purges in high places, the politicians, were "bloodless." They were purged from party ranks and government positions and sent off to the Communist purgatory—the now infamous Siberian labor camps. Among those in the lower strata he witnessed some fifteen million go to their graves, a fact he never admitted, but one that was so persistently repeated that the Communist International was finally forced to publicly admit following his death.

Ascending to Lenin's all-powerful throne was Joe Stalin who, to consolidate his hold on the dictatorship, exiled Trotsky, the strongest bidder for power and the real right hand of Lenin in the revolutionary take-over of Russia. Trotsky was eventually killed while he was in exile in Mexico by a bullet fired by one of Stalin's roving murderers. The murderer is still imprisoned in Mexico City.

Rykov and Bukarin and others who followed Trotsky in the purges died "natural deaths" which became the order of the day. Then came the purges of the populace. These were real bloodfests, similar to those which have astounded the civilized non-Communist world in recent months—in Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. Red China admits 800,000 Chinese victims, but the real figure is estimated at 22 million.

Stalin died. Some say he was murdered, others claim he died a natural death. At least the "Great White Father" of Communism is in his grave in what may well be described as the "Red No-Man's Land." While he has not been forgotten personally, his "death-taking" deeds in behalf of a world system of politically controlled enslavement has been "forgotten" and only his murderous deeds in conjunction therewith have been emphasized by his consorts. His accomplices have attempted to brush off the ghosts of the millions which haunt them by burying with his corpse the crimes they helped Stalin commit.

A peaceful lull ensued within the Kremlin after Stalin's death. Malenkov, Stalin's secretary, tried out his executive skill, giving time for the man on horseback to ride to the front. Then there was a repetition of power politics with Khrushchev and his "collective leadership" coming to the fore. Khrushchev is the man whom Stalin called on to execute the bloody purges of the Ukraine populace during his early and brutal reign. It is he who began the burial ceremonies for the man who made him, who had lifted him up from the Ukrainian coal mines to head the Moscow section of the Communist Party and eventually appointed him to his "cultist personality" cabinet. Molotov and Kaganovich have now become

the open targets of Khrushchev who says they are deviationists and traitors to the welfare of the Communist state. These two are among the very few of the original Leninists whose loyalty to the cause of the Red fatherland made them swallow the Stalin attack against Trotsky, Bakunin and other original true Leninists and they worked with Stalin through thick and thin. Molotov and Kaganovich, along with Shepilov, Saburov and Pervukhin, have been eliminated from their "collective" posts, enabling Khrushchev to grab complete power in a new dictatorship over Russia, the people of the satellite countries and of world Communist forces.

To date the purge tactics of Khrushchev have been "bloodless" in Russia, but they have been bloodfests in satellite countries. The ruler with a double face rampages against "Stalin cultist personality" rule and sets up a "collective" rule which he in turn knocks down at will, and replaces it with a Stalinist "cultist personality" rule, under himself. He decries the brutal, murderous purges of Stalin, from which his own hands drip with blood, and follows with purges in the top ranks and exiles to the desolate mountains of Russia, two thousand miles from Moscow. He continues to brutally mow down the people in satellite countries who cry for bread and freedom.

In eulogizing Stalin after his death Khrushchev said: "The friendship for Stalin among the peoples of our motherland is invincible." His team mate Bulganin now Khrushchev's valet, announced: "It was the genius of Stalin, our great leader, and his iron will that are today securing the Soviet people's success in the building of Communism. . . . Stalin is the banner and pride and hope of the whole of progressive mankind." In "Mourners' Row" on March 5, 1953, were Khrushchev, Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Bulganin, Mikojan and Beria. The latter was purged by execution during the shortlived rule of Malenkov who preceded Khrushchev in rule, but who is now en route to the Red purgatory in far off northern Russia.

On one of his rounds to the satellite countries recently, Khrushchev told a gathering of his enslaved: "Marxism taken dry might be difficult to digest, but when well spread with butter and meat it is more palatable." Here he is violating the Marxist code by inadvertently admitting its forty year failure. He promises to throw in a strip of bacon and a piece of butter as an endurance prize when one has an empty stomach under Communist rule. The empty stomachs, which continue to exist, and have caused him so much grief of late in the way of uprisings for bread and butter in Poland, Hungary, East Germany and elsewhere. But of what value is a Communist promise? Lenin's slogan for the Red revolution in Russia was: "Land, Bread and Freedom," but the people received instead bayonets and life enslavement. Who's fooling whom, Mr. Dictator?

ENEMY (Continued from Page 26)

she had gathered as an employee of the American OSS. While the pair was still in the employ of the U. S. Government they made contact with Soviet representatives in Vienna and in 1948, Mrs. Zlatovski turned over secret American defense data to the Reds during contact with them in Paris. She is also accused of giving foreign agents information on the operation of United States intelligence units in Western Europe. The pair is accused of making a number of shuttle trips between Vienna and Switzerland in 1951 for secret Russian agents.

Russian "Diplomats to U.S.A." Conspire

Four of the Red agents are named as co-conspirators in the indictment. They are Elizabeth Zubilin and Anatole B. Gromov, both of whom held posts in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.; and Mikhail Chaliapin and Stephan Choundenko, both of whom formerly served in the Russian consulate in New York City. In addition to the quartet just named, and the Sobles and Albam, a dozen other Russians are listed in the indictment as collaborators. A part of the operation of the Zlatovskis was in supplying Soble with information on the personal lives of personnel attached to American installations in Austria, particularly concerning any of "their sexual and drinking habits."

Zlatovski was born in Russia and brought to the United States by his Russian parents when he was 12. He obtained citizenship through the naturalization of his father who settled in Minnesota. Zlatovski attended the University of Minnesota, and entered the U. S. Army as a private and eventually was commissioned a lieutenant and given an important army intelligence assignment in Europe. He is presently an engineer and translator.

Mrs. Zlatovski is the daughter of Dr. Harry Emerson Foster, formerly with Cutter Laboratories in California. She graduated from Mills College in 1936, and lived for a while in Dutch East Indies as the wife of a Hollander whom she divorced. She married Zlatovski twice, once in 1943, and again in 1946. She has recently been engaged in art activities in Paris.

Court Forced Passport to Red

Congressman Francis Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, revealed recently in a speech in Congress, that Mrs. Zlatovski had a long record of Communist activities in the United States. He also named Zlatovski as "a known Communist." Zlatovski enlisted in the Communist forces in the Spanish revolution in 1937, a contingent of American Communists fought in that war.

Congressman Walter said Mrs. Zlatovski attended Communist meetings in San Francisco in 1934 and 1935, picketed the White House for the American Peace Mobilization, an outfit on the Attorney General's subversive list; that she lived with people in New York who conducted Communist meetings in their home, and she publicly discussed her Communist Party membership in Washington in 1942. She worked for the Communist Party in Dutch East Indies between 1936 and 1940, and has been openly associated with such Red-linked organizations as the International Labor Defense, Washington (D.C.) Bookshop, and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in the United States.

Congressman Walter referred to the case in declaring "this situation again points up the necessity for



Edward Hanchett, John Horowitz and Jane Scribner, top to bottom (facing camera) Rely Heavily on Attorneys and Fifth Amendment as Witnesses Before House Committee Un-Americanism Hearings in San Francisco

Congress to assert its prerogatives as the law-making body of the National Government. Time and again . . . we have seen cases in which the security of this Nation is threatened by loose passport practices which are spearheaded by Court decisions such as the decision in this instant case."

He had pointed out that Mrs. Zlatovski had filed suit against the Secretary of State for a passport in 1955, that Judge Burnita S. Matthews called in Mrs. Zlatovski's attorney and attorney for the State Department, and declared that unless the Department possessed and divulged derogatory information about Mrs. Zlatovski, an order would be issued directing issuance of a passport.

Involved FBI Investigation

Congressman Walter said the Department had the complete story on Mrs. Zlatovski, but had this information been disclosed at the passport hearings the entire espionage case would have been blown up. He said "the indictment of the Sobles" and others "would have been impossible had the Secretary of State made available to Jane Foster Zlatovski, a member of the espionage organization, the information or portion of the information, which was in the Secretary's possession."

Communist Party Back In Action

The Communist Party of the United States has progressed with its reorganization since its National Convention ended this year in New York City, and several States, including New York, have now picked their top officials, who are already in action.

The National organization has just elected seven national secretaries who will help direct the party activity "collectively" on a day-to-day basis between National Executive meetings. This group of secretaries take the place of the national chairman and general secretary, who formerly fronted for the organization.

The new secretaries and their departments are as follows: Benjamin Davis, Negro affairs; Eugene Dennis, national affairs; Fred M. Fine, labor affairs; John Gates, public affairs; James E. Jackson, Jr., Southern Affairs; Hyman Lumer, education and publications; Sidney Stein, organization.

The recent national convention set up a 20 member National Executive Committee, and this group of seven secretaries will conduct affairs of the party between Executive Committee meetings.

Other secretaries named, but not on the new Administrative Board, are Earl Durham, secretary of youth affairs; Carl Ross, secretary of farm affairs, and Henry Aron, Administrative secretary-treasurer.

Davis, Dennis, Fine, Gates, Jackson and Stein have all been indicted for Smith Act violations and Lumer for conspiracy to file a false non-Communist oath as a union official.

While the New York Labor Department is attempting to find a way to halt participation of the Red Party workers in the state's unemployment insurance program, the party leaders have announced they had paid their assessments on the pay of 14 national and 10 State party employees. The State recently rejected the bid of William Albertson, for participation in the insurance program on the basis of his employment by the party. The denial was based on the ruling of the New York Attorney General that the party is a "conspiracy" and ineligible as a legitimate employer. Albertson also had credit as an employee of the defunct Red front "Civil Rights Congress."

New York State Communists have picked Benjamin J. Davis, former councilman in New York City, as State Chairman of the party. This was a blow to the anti-Foster forces because Davis is a lieutenant of the former party chairman. George Blake Charney, an associate of Gates, who has opposed Foster, was elected Executive Secretary. New York Communist leaders contend Davis and Charney "will share equal responsibility."

George Watt is organization secretary; William Albertson, labor secretary, and William Weinstone, educational director (propagandist). Party chiefs have so far withheld public disclosure of members of a 23-member State Board.

Communism Advanced Through Music

New York City's Metropolitan Music School is "controlled by identified Communists," according to the latest finding of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The school, which trains about 400 children and adults annually, was organized in 1947.

The Congressional committee says its recent investigation has revealed that 24 identified Communists have been on the faculty of the school and that some of the instructors also taught at the Communist Jefferson School of Social Science.

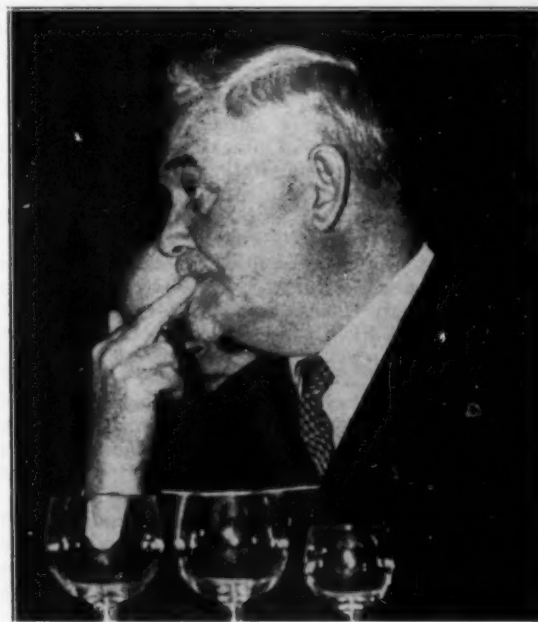


Red Dictator Tito (Broz) Enjoys Position of USA-USSR Handouts and Wooing

The committee also reports that Miss Lilly Popper, founder and director of the school; Wallingford Riegger, president emeritus; John Kenneth Ackley, registrar; Sidney Finkelstein, Thelma Pyle and Harry M. Smales, all board members, and Miss Mildred Hagler, former secretary, had all been identified as members of the Communist Party, or had invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about their possible affiliation with the Communist Party.

The school frequently advertises in the Communist organ, *The Daily Worker*.

Backing up its contention that the school does not impart musical instruction objectively, the Congressional committee points out that Dr. Joachim Schumacher, a faculty member, had announced a new course of study in the Communist *Daily Worker* which he said would involve a study of the "bourgeois music culture in the period of monopoly capitalism."



Soviet "Premier" Nikolai Bulganin Drowns His Troubled Mind Over Champagne Cocktails—May Be Next On Purge List

Government To Pool Efforts Against Espionage

Five agencies of the Federal Government have entered into an arrangement to pool their facilities to combat a new espionage scheme using Russian and Iron Curtain Refugees.

It has been disclosed that the Reds are attempting to make spies of their former subjects who fled to the United States. Many of them have received letters from Gen. Nikolai F. Mikhailov, former high level officer in the Soviet Army and now in East Berlin, urging their cooperation. In exchange they are promised forgiveness on their return to their native land.

The refugees are asked to report to the nearest Russian consulate in the United States if they wish to cooperate. They are asked to collect information about their fellow refugees and turn it over to Red authorities in this country. They are asked to do other "patriotic work" for Russia.

Headquarters for the latest espionage plot is the "Committee for Return to the Homeland" in East Berlin.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Senate Internal Security Committee, the Treasury Department, the Customs Service and the Post Office Department have joined together to combat the plan. The Treasury, Post Office and Customs are presently powerless to open first class mail from foreign countries. However they can block delivery of mail they feel is "inimical to the best interests of the United States." The new drive may also be considered in the light of the law against sending threats through the mail.

Refugees are warned that the Foreign Agents Registration Act affects persons gathering information for foreign governments.

Red Russian Educator Heads UNESCO Section

The Kremlin has placed its foot in an even more advantageous position having managed to get one of its subjects appointed chief of the Secondary Education Division of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) according to recent disclosures.

The new chief is Mrs. A. Jegalova, formerly chief of the Inspection Division of the Soviet Ministry of Education.

For a long time there has been wide opposition in the United States against the use of UNESCO propaganda in public schools and colleges, and if there was reason to be fearful in the past about the undermining of our form of government by alien doctrines enunciated in various UNESCO publications, there is multiple reason for concern now that the Secondary Education division of UNESCO is headed by a veteran of the Moscow regime, where schools are used to teach youth there is no God, that only Communism is moral.

There was recently inserted in the *Congressional Record* a quotation from the *UNESCO Chronicle* which said, "In considering the implications of a Communist occupying such an important position, bear in mind that UNESCO is the organization which has referred in its educational publications to children 'breathing the poisoned air of nationalism' and has called for children to be educated to prepare themselves for citizenship in a world society."

The United States is the heaviest financial contributor to UNESCO. At a recent conference it was proposed to increase the American contribution of the

Patriotic Quotations Contest

This month's winner in THE NATIONAL REPUBLIC'S Patriotic Quotations Contest is Mrs. Wallace A. Fleming, 4511 N. Wolcott St., Chicago 40, Illinois.

* * *

THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE

"In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact, surely, every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country."

—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

(Inaugural Address, March 4, 1897)

* * *

(Send us your favorite quotation from American history. Each month's winner will be awarded \$5.00 for his entry. Address your most inspiring text to Patriotic Quotations, The National Republic, 511 Eleventh St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.)

United States to support the organization. Twenty-seven of the forty-seven nations participating voted in favor of this additional burden on the American taxpayers. Oddly enough six of the nations voting for greater American financial support to UNESCO are themselves delinquent in payments to UNESCO.

Radical Southern School Reopens

Left wingers are heralding the approaching 25th anniversary of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. The celebration will feature an interracial group of speakers participating in a program, the theme of which is "The South Thinking Ahead."

Aubrey Williams, leader in the New Deal youth organization, and active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Red front); Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, and C. Conrad Brown, of inter-racial Koinonia Farms near Americus, Ga., are among the speakers scheduled to lead discussions. Also included on the roster of speakers is Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who led the Negro boycott of racially segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala.

Those in charge of the Highlander anniversary said the program would include consideration of "the human aspects of the integration struggle."

From its inception Highlander has fostered interracial study groups. Foundations help finance its operations. It has trained union leaders in courses including techniques of picketing, labor history, trade union problems and left-wing political action.

CAIRO — (Continued from page 20)

informed of our Far East policies, later recovered by the U. S. Department of Justice from *Amerasia's* hide-away files and the managers of which were indicted and convicted.

... 1951 Pearson had Norman "cleared by the Canadian Government" but could not describe the "hearing" or "clearing" satisfactorily as to time, place and official agencies.

Critics assert that it was a "personal Pearson job," with nobody else in judgment. Pearson neglected to inquire of the ex-Commies who had described Norman as one of their own crowd.

... Prof. Wittfogel of Columbia University, New York City, after 20 years of underground work in the Communist Party, defected and described his pupil Norman as "obviously a Communist," well known as such. He gave many details under oath the very year Pearson "cleared" Norman.

... Norman was executive secretary (highest power) of the American Friends of the Chinese People, a Comay-front organization in New York. Then he went to Ottawa and set up its counterpart, The Canadian Friends of the Chinese People—all in aid of the Communist take-over in Asia.

Pearson had Norman all set to move into Egypt six months before he left New Zealand to become Canada's ambassador in Cairo.

Doubtless this brilliant diplomat who knew Communist ideology so well, could cozy closely with Dictator Nasser and the Muscovites, advising him on how to bottle up Suez and Europe's oil-based economy.

What Norman did in Cairo and with Nasser may never be known. Egypt, like Ottawa, isn't telling.

The rapidly growing Japanese Communist Party, hand in hand with Red China, is also making trouble for Washington. Old Commy friends of Emmerson and Norman are still in the leadership there. That was what roused our Congress. Inquiries of Emmerson roused Pearson in behalf of his friend Norman. Is there something more to Pearson's counter attack than the Norman exposure? Only time will tell.

Regarding Minister Pearson's more recent personal dealings at Moscow with the Commies' top officials, let Moscow's newspaper *Pravda* tell the story, issued October 13, 1955, page 3, and later translated by Boris Gorokhoff of our Library of Congress:

"FOR NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
SOVIET UNION AND CANADA

"Yesterday Lester Pearson, Foreign Secretary of Canada, left the Soviet Union after visiting our country October 5 to 12, as our guest.

"This visit will . . . strengthen the neighborly relations as well as develop peaceful international cooperation.

"These discussions took place in a cordial atmosphere, touched on a wide range of problems . . . of great international significance.

"The Agreement of the Soviet Union and Canada . . . will further reduce tensions and aid the settlement of problems.

"Mutual satisfaction was expressed over the lessening of the gap in points of view . . . on disarmament. . . . Both sides found they shared the same views.

"People of goodwill in all the world will note the identity of viewpoints.

"(They) studied a Trade Agreement . . . on a mu-

tual advantage basis, observing the most favored nation principle. (Note: Thus giving USSR all the privileges USA may enjoy in trade.)

"An agreement was reached on exchange of visits . . . and the frequent (future) exchange of information and cooperations."

Thus, Pearson was expanding exchange of information with Russia just before he threatened to cut off information to the U.S.A., dealing with Communist spies, traitors, and subversives.

RACKET — (Continued from page 16)

With such questionnaires, it is relatively easy to weed out the students and parents who do not have attitudes acceptable to the educator. In some areas it is already legal for educators to initiate complaints against those students the teachers consider socially or emotionally maladjusted, and to recommend psychiatric treatment.

What happens, under such a program, to the child who believes in *segregation* when the teacher believes in integration?

What happens to the child who doubts the value of UNESCO and the UN when the teacher *advocates* both?

The answers might be provided by the fate of one A. R. Fitzpatrick of San Luis Obispo, California. According to that city's *Telegram-Tribune* for March 14, 1957, Mr. Fitzpatrick, 68, was committed to a mental institution after a hearing on his sanity, *based on his public utterances against the UN.*

The examining psychiatrist testified that Fitzpatrick *does not come to conclusions of the majority of his community.* Fitzpatrick's attorney, Paul M. Posner, asked the doctor:

"Do you believe that to hold a belief there are subversive groups working against our government is a sign of mental illness?"

And the doctor's reply: "Any such belief not substantiated by fact is a delusion. . . ."

Those persons who find it impossible to believe that any American could be committed to a mental institution for anti-UN paranoia should recall certain events of recent history. There has been a growing tendency in some circles to label anything which is anti-UN or pro-American as "crackpot" or "lunatic fringe," or any other term of approbrium which carries with it the stigma of mental illness. This conception that attitudes toward life, religion, or politics (and not brain disorders) may earn one a stretch in the nearest mental hospital, is not a new invention.

When Paul testified before King Festus (Acts 26) to his belief in the risen Christ, "Festus said with a loud voice, 'Paul thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad'."

And there was a *They* in the lifetime of the Lord, for it is recorded in Mark 3:21: "*They* went out to lay hold on him: for *they* said, 'He is beside himself.'"

SUPREME COURT NOTE

In the past few weeks, the United States Supreme Court has conferred a virtual immunity upon treason. Conspiracy has been decreed an acceptable mode of political life, and those who seek to combat it are themselves stigmatized.

—FRANCIS E. WALTER, (D. Pa.)
(Chairman, House Committee
on Un-American Activities.
July 20, 1957)

MORSE CODE — (Continued from page 14)

Today, after more than a century of development, Western Union operates 3,500,000 miles of telegraph channels. The company handles over 150,000,000 telegrams each year—about six billion words.

The laying of the Atlantic cable by Cyrus W. Field, in 1858, is one of the epics of communication history. Western Union now has 30,500 miles of nautical cable. The company has 25,000 telegraph offices and agencies, 36,000 employees, 63,000 clocks synchronized every hour in 2,000 cities; and 23,000 stockholders.

But these modern facilities have uprooted the romantic brass tickers that have carried millions of words, averted train and ship wrecks, directed millions of tons of traffic, given out messages wreathed in smiles or laden with tears, closed deals for a few dollars or several millions, and kept rhythm with the tides of local gossip, when the railroad depot was the village social center.

But the tickers are not yet museum pieces. All companies that ever used them still do—to test their newly strung or lately repaired wires.

Morse was one of the prime builders of America. His primitive brass key is passing before the onrush of electronic science. But leaders in the communications industry predict it yet will be many years before the Morse Code becomes a lost art. Despite electronics, the rhythmic dots and dashes of Samuel F. B. Morse remain a pivotal factor in all systems of communication.

FOREIGN AID — (Continued from page 8)

question: how can anyone prove that Stalin's basic strategy is *not* proving successful?

Consider the leader of the woefully "underdeveloped" people of India, Prime Minister Nehru. Nehru is a Socialist and the policy his nation adopts toward Russia is greatly affected by his fundamental agreement with the Marxists in the Kremlin. Like other Fabians throughout the world, Nehru believes the Russian Revolution of 1917 opened up a "Socialist" era in history. And he will not swim against what he believes to be the tide of the future, despite the millions of dollars he accepts from the United States.

During India's first Five-Year Plan (1951-56), U. S. gifts and loans amounted to \$538 million. If the American taxpayer is foolish enough to believe this vast sum has purchased an ally, he need only recall Nehru's deep silence as Soviet tanks rumbled through the streets of Budapest last fall. A man who will not raise his voice certainly will not raise his hand. And Asia contains other men of wide influence who are similarly mute and paralyzed in any face-to-face contest with Soviet imperialism.

The plain fact, so often obscured, that a Socialist is the ideological blood-brother of the Communist, must be recognized by the men who shape American foreign policy.

Native intellectuals, who have succeeded in "revolutionizing" our rear, as Stalin predicted, need finance capital. Consequently, they will accept—without strings—gifts of American dollars. They will use these dollars to build what United Nations experts call "infrastructure"—roads, bridges, schools and factories. But they will not build within their nations the economic institutions necessary for the formation of private investment capital. Nor will the native intellectuals welcome foreign investment on a businesslike basis, which would force them to relax domestic currency and trade restrictions.

The prospect for the future, for tomorrow's world, is not encouraging if American statesmen continue to move in an unreal world, achieving only paper promises at enormous expense. Those who cannot envision "a single world economic system" resulting from present tendencies might ponder the fact that only 40 years ago Communism was a word whispered in cellars, not a ruthless "ism" controlling half the world. Time passes swiftly, and men who do not see beyond today find themselves unprepared for tomorrow.

Should foreign aid be continued?

Yes, but it should differ greatly in philosophy and practice from the foreign aid of yesterday. The American Enterprise Association offers what seems to be the only safe approach to the problem of building a better world.

"What we need to do," the AEA Report to the Senate committee states, "is place major reliance on expanded private foreign investment and the buildup of foreign private economies. Private investment, not government aid, is the most effective way of helping other peoples to improve their levels of living."

As the level of living arises in the backward areas, through private initiative rather than government subsidy, the level of popular understanding will rise also, until the false promises of Marxists are refuted by the successful practice of self-reliance.

HAWAII (Continued from page 2)

took the Fifth Amendment 61 times in less than 30 minutes.

Ernest Arena, 3911 Keanu St., Honolulu, a business agent for ILWU, took the Fifth Amendment fourteen times in ten minutes.

Newton Kunio Miyagi, secretary-treasurer of the Hawaii ILWU, 94-450 Kamakahi St., Waipahu, Oahu, took the Fifth Amendment 36 times in half an hour.

Thomas Sukichi Yagi, divisional director of the ILWU on the island of Maui, took the Fifth Amendment on a question whether he had collected \$7,000 to finance the appeal of Charles Fujimoto to the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, in 1953. In all, Yagi took the Fifth Amendment 107 times in about one hour's testimony.

William B. Stephenson, Chairman of the Territorial Commission on Subversive Activity, told the Eastland Committee on December 6, how the ILWU, on strike in 1953 against the Smith Act convictions of seven Honolulu Communists, refused to load Navy ships en route to Korea with war supplies. (page 2534)

Such is the Communist hold on the Paradise of the Pacific.

I firmly believe that Congress has adequate power, authority, and resources to enact solid measures for the prompt relief of the good people of Hawaii, who have been fighting so valiantly all these years for the American way of life.

It is the solemn duty of Congress, the Executive Branch, and the Judiciary, as I see it, to act with decision and purpose to weed out Communism in the Red Citadel of the Pacific.

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TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The Communist Party, at its national convention held in New York City earlier this year, publicly indicated that it had become independent of Moscow and the underground Communist International. However the resolutions adopted, the speeches and debates and the messages sent to the convention from Communist Parties of some 37 countries, including Russia and her satellites, China and her satellites, France and Italy, belie this claim.

The American Communists held monthly meetings for twelve months (1956) prior to the New York City convention, awaiting the consolidation of the wavering dictatorship in Russia aggravated by the upheavals in Poland, Hungary and elsewhere. By winter (1956) the consolidation appeared to have at last become final, although it now appears to have been temporary, so the American Party finally called its convention in late February of this year. The Communists admitted this long wait on the Kremlin's decision in its convention proceedings: "The impact of the Khrushchev revelations (Stalin cultism and purges) was a major factor throughout the year (1956) long convention."

The party went through the customary gymnastics to get in line with Moscow's pronounced change in line, bowing and scraping to what then was the new "collective leadership" in the Kremlin and China and in their satellites. As a result, a "collective leadership" was also created at the party convention in New York City. Also adopted was the Kremlin's international party line in toto.

In June (1957) disputes occurred in the ranks of the Kremlin's "collective leadership" in Moscow and Khrushchev, who had denounced "Stalin cultism," took over complete command with the backing of the Red Army, thereby returning to Stalin personal cultism and to the Leninist police state, together with the Leninist type of "bloodless" purges in the upper strata. The Communist Party in all countries, including that of the U.S.A., immediately approved of the June (1957) shift in Moscow. These actions further prove the continued Kremlin control of the American Communist Party and that an underground Communist International continues in operation.

Continuing from last month's listings of Communists now openly active and of frontiers who participated in the Communist Party convention, we name the following:

The (party) Constitution Committee consists of: Fred Fine (Ill.) and Tom Dennis (Mich.), general co-chairmen; Louise Todd (Calif.), secretary. There were four subcommittees: Subcommittee No. 1—Oleta Yates (Calif.), chairman; Charles Loman (N.Y.) and Sam Coleman (N.Y.). No. 2—Louise Todd

(Calif.), chairman; Lou Malinow (N.J.) and James Allen (representing the South). No. 3—Carl Ross (Minn.), chairman; Archie Moore (Calif.) and Millie —?— (N.Y.). No. 4—Tom Dennis (Mich.), chairman; Mollie West (Ill.) and Joe Roberts (E.Pa.).

Committee for Elections and Leadership—George Watt (W.Pa.) and Helen Winter (Mich.), co-chairmen; Martha Stone (N.J.) and Earl Durham (Ill.).

Save the Press Committee—John Gates (N.Y.) and Geraldine Lightfoot (Ill.), co-chairmen; Saul Wellman (Mich.) and Jack Kling (Ill.).

Civil Liberties Committee—St Gerson (N.Y.) and William Patterson (N.Y.), co-chairmen; Bill Sennett (Ill.) and Tom Nabried (E.Pa.).

Committee on Plan of Work—Steve Nelson (W.Pa.) and Joe Kuzma (E.Pa.), co-chairmen; Betty Ross (Minn.) and Jesus Colon (N.Y.).

Appeals Committee—Morris Childs (Ill.) and Al Murphy (Mo.), co-chairmen; William S. Mandell (N.Y.) and Hesh Klein (N.Y.).

The National Secretariat consisted of William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates, Max Weiss and Fred Fine.

The Temporary National Administrative Committee—George Blake Charney, Benjamin J. Davis, Eugene Dennis, Earl Durham, Fred Fine, William Z. Foster, John Gates, James Jackson, Jr., Charles Loman, Sid Stein and Doxey Wilkerson.

Members of the National Committee, elected by the convention: Claude Lightfoot, James Jackson, Jr., Dorothy Healey, Benjamin J. Davis, Eugene Dennis, William Z. Foster, Earl Durham, Doxey Wilkerson, Carl Winter, John Hellman, Fred Fine, Anna Correa, Carl Ross, Al Richmond, John Gates, Sid Stein, Dave Davis, Charles Lowman and George Blake Charney.

Delegates, in addition to the Committeemen previously listed, some of whom used only first names, include: Bill Lawrence (N.Y.), Mollie West (Ill.), James Ford (N.Y.), Fred Blair (Wis.), George Samson (N.J.), George Morris (N.Y.), Mike Russo (Mass.), Sigmund Eisenchar (Wis.), Herb Wheelidin (N.Y.), Manny Blum (Ind.), Hal Simon (N.Y.), Lester Davis (Ill.), Manny Cantor (N.J.), Jacob Mindell (N.Y.), Joe Roberts, Max Gordon (N.Y.), Esther Cantor (N.Y.), Bob —?— (N.Y.), Janet —?— (N.J.), Paul —?— (N.Y.), Glenn —?— (Calif.), Mimi —?— (N.Y.), Olga —?— (N.Y.), Gideon —?— (N.Y.), Hal —?— (N.Y.), Mort —?— (Wis.), Frances —?— (Pa.), Charles —?— (N.Y.), Grace —?— (N.Y.), Dell —?— (Calif.), Merle —?— (Calif.), Canny —?— (Calif.), Irwin —?— (N.Y.), Morris —?— (Ill.), Paul —?— (N.Y.), and Helen —?— (Ill.).

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